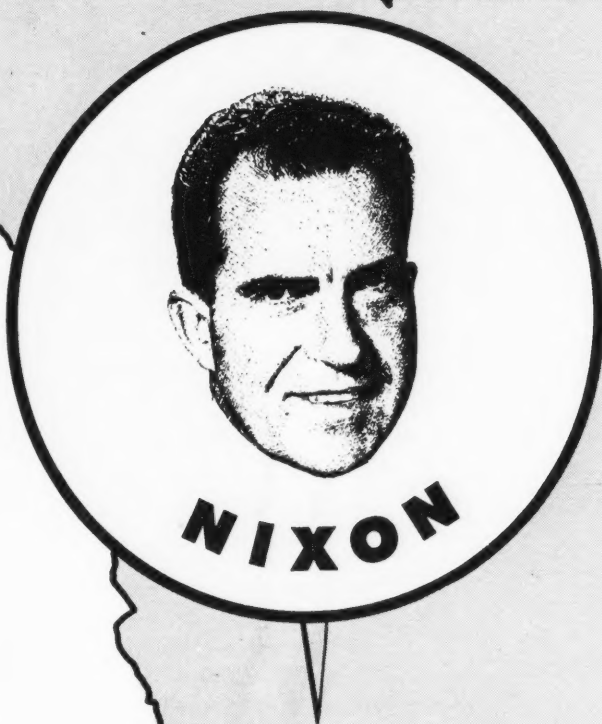


# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

NOVEMBER 12TH 1960 20 CENTS



Canada's Stake in the U.S. Elections



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# Saturday Night

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## INSIDE STORY

**THE COVER:** Includes the President- and Vice-President-elect of the U.S.

Canada's stake in the U.S. election is probably higher this time than ever before. Basing his conclusions on statements made by the candidates during the campaign, Professor **Kenneth McNaught** of the Department of History of the University of Toronto, sees trouble ahead no matter which man wins. Both trade and defence policies of the new American Government may see Canada unhappily relegated to a more subordinate position.

A strike in the woods of northern Ontario is virtually certain if current conciliation talks between the major paper companies and their employees break down. Business Editor **R. M. Baiden** outlines what each side feels is at stake and shows why this dispute can easily erupt into violence and prolonged bitterness.

The subject of suicide is regarded with distaste by most people. Yet in Canada it is a greater killer than tuberculosis or drowning and takes a toll twice that of fire. **Julien Bryan**, examining the alarming pattern which the figures show, probes the underlying factors and has some commonsense suggestions as to what can be done to reduce the distressing incidence.

**Barry Lando**, a Canadian now studying history at Harvard University, recently took a scholarship tour of a number of Latin American states, including Cuba. Speaking Spanish, he was able to converse freely with individuals in all strata of society; he concludes that, despite aggressive Communist efforts, the majority of Cuban revolutionaries are not Communist-minded. But a greater danger is that there are more potential Castros and Cubas throughout the South American continent.

A new concept of social subsidy for depressed areas of Canada is one of the major recommendations of the Royal Commission on coal. **Eugene M. Henry**, an Ottawa business consultant, explains what this, and the determination of a national coal policy, will mean for Canada.

**President and Publisher,** Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips. **Director of Advertising:** Donald R. Shepherd. Branch Office, Suite 707, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Chicago, Adrian Boylston, 520 South Prospect, Park Ridge, Ill.; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; San Francisco, Theodore B. Hall, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 681 Market St.; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4. **Subscription Prices:** Canada \$4.00 one year; \$6.00 two years; \$8.00 three years; \$10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. \$5.00 per year; and others \$6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Division, 73 Richmond St. West, Toronto 1, Canada.

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## Letters

### For the Record

A letter from Ernest H. Winter in SATURDAY NIGHT of October 15 questions the "scrupulous honesty" of the Honorable Lester B. Pearson, on the strength of a statement in the article "The New Pearson and His Brains Trust", by Richard Gwyn. [SN Sept. 17]

The facts are these:

The incident reported by Mr. Gwyn did not occur during the 1958 election campaign. It happened on September 30, six months after election day. Mr. Pearson, who was in Calgary addressing a gathering of Liberals, was quoted by The Canadian Press as saying that "Mr. Diefenbaker has exposed himself as a 'phony' over the proposed Bill of Rights".

Far from saying he was misquoted, as Mr. Gwyn wrote, Mr. Pearson took the first opportunity to offer an apology to the Prime Minister. The next night, at Red Deer, he was reported by The Canadian Press as saying:

"In the excitement of the discussion (at Calgary), I am told I called the bill a phony. Probably I did. But I am also told I called Mr. Diefenbaker a phony. If I said that, I had no right to say it."

"The reference to Mr. Diefenbaker as being a phony was a stupid statement and can be put to a little over-Liberal excitement."

I enclose a copy of The Canadian Press report, as published in the *Ottawa Journal* on October 2, 1958, under the heading "Pearson Sorry He Called PM a Phony".

Office of the L. F. JONES,  
Leader of the Opposition Press Secretary  
OTTAWA

### A Welcome Probe

I was somewhat amused by Raymond Rodgers' Ottawa Letter "Prejudging the Civil Service," [SN Oct. 15]. It occurred to me that a more appropriate title for his article might have been "Prejudging the Glassco Commission". It is seldom that an article in SATURDAY NIGHT devotes so much space to battling straw men.

The article also contains a number of unsupported statements that certainly smack of a prejudiced view of both the Civil Service and the Glassco Commission. For example, Mr. Rodgers says that "Undoubtedly, there is a lot of deadwood in the Civil Service". To support this statement he purportedly quotes an anonymous

Deputy Minister as saying "that he could fire three particular employees and more profitably employ one with advanced academic training in the relevant field of operations."

This may or may not be true. Even if it is true, however, this is not to say that "there is a lot of deadwood in the Civil Service." Quite possibly, there are people in the Civil Service whose peculiar talents and abilities are not utilized to the best advantage. This is not their fault and the cure is not to "fire" them, as Mr. Rodgers suggests, but to reallocate them.

This seems to be the sort of solution favoured by Mr. Glassco and, in my opinion, this is to his credit. It indicates a progressive, modern approach to personnel problems based, no doubt, on sound practical experience in industry.

The Civil Service Federation of Canada, representing 85,000 of the 150,000 federal civil servants, is not worried about the Glassco Commission. Indeed we welcome it. We are as interested as anyone in improving the efficiency of the Civil Service. Civil servants are taxpayers too.

The Civil Service W. HEWITT-WHITE  
Federation of Canada First Vice-President  
OTTAWA

### Cruel Journey

When I first read about a girl being flown to jail [Comment of the Day, Oct 15] the case struck me as very cruel and senseless.

The Criminal Code under which this girl was committed was adapted in part from the English draft Criminal Code of 1879 drawn by Royal Commissioners for submission to the British Parliament but which did not become law in Great Britain. The sentences in it are fair for a country the size of Great Britain and of that date, but when applied to a seventeen-year old girl in the Dominion of Canada in 1960, who has to be taken three thousand miles away from relatives and friends to serve that sentence, it becomes cruel beyond all measure of human understanding.

I commend the authorities for flying this girl back to Kingston but until the average person's health and bank-book come completely out of the horse and buggy days and into the jet age, I see no hope of alleviating the loneliness that caused this girl to escape.

LANCASTER PARK, ALTA. C. A. W. MOTT

### Airy Reasons

It seems to me it would be hard to match for sheer fatuousness, in a supposedly serious journal, the item "To Jail By Air" in your "Comment of the Day" page in the October 15 issue of your magazine.

Air travel "still a minority pastime"? Where has the writer been for the last few years? Certainly he cannot have been on any TCA long distance "Tourist" flight.

Presumably the writer would have the culprit transported by rail, day coach. Very well. He or she has to be accompanied by a warden, and strictly guarded the entire time. In this instance the guardian was a prison matron. Is a single matron expected to sit up in the coach and keep awake for the 48 or more consecutive hours of the journey?

Obviously a relief will have to be provided and make at least a good part of the journey with the other two. Meals will have to be provided for all. And has such "custodial personnel" nothing to do already in the days required to go and fetch the culprit and bring him or her back by such a journey?

I imagine that the transportation by air will have been not only faster and safer, but also, all things considered, probably more economical as well. At any rate, your writer's failure even to consider many of the factors involved was nothing less than childish. And I can only express astonishment that the item was passed editorially for publication.

CHESTER, NS

WINTHROP BELL

### Selling Insurance

The article "Abolish Incompetent Insurance Salesmen" [SN Oct. 15] is rather unfair. I do not doubt the verity of the statements it contains nor do I intend to defend the frauds, but why single out insurance salesmen? Don't we run into that everywhere? Just take the Consumer's Report, listen to advertising on TV or radio, read the ads in the papers or go to the supermarkets with their 3 for 76 or 1 for 25 or their packaging of 6 7/15 oz. etc.

I can't but heartily disagree with the conclusions arrived at by the writer of your article. Stricter government policing might prevent flagrant abuses but it will not give the public a better life insurance. Nor will better instruction of the agents.

You can take a man of average intelli-



gence off the street, give him the tables and he can sell insurance. But in order to do a good job, and by that I mean that he selects the best for that particular customer and not for himself and the company, he must have the following qualifications:

(1) He has to be absolutely honest and totally financially independent. You cannot expect a salesman, who works on commission only, to sell to a hard-found client a term policy for \$100 (on which he might make 15% commission) instead of an endowment for \$400 (on which he might make 25-30%). After all nobody tells the customer at the A&P that she gets just as much nutrition in a pound of stew for 35 cents as in a pound of steak for 95 cents.

(2) The ideal salesman has also to be an investment counselor, real estate broker, banker and lawyer all wrapped in one with a dash of a clairvoyant because he has to project his client's need for a whole lifetime. He also has to realise that life insurance is only a small segment of the overall management of money and not the Alpha and Omega as the agents are taught by the companies during the brainwashing they call training.

In my whole life I haven't met a man yet whose needs would not have been best served by a term policy. Nor have I met an agent who would have agreed with me that money can be better invested somewhere else than in life insurance.

But I am convinced that this lack was not caused by fraud, malice or any other derogatory trait. They were just telling me what they were taught by their companies during their "training" and as I could judge from their private lives they just didn't have a clue about mortgages, stocks, bonds or any other type of financing. Will a longer indoctrination or a government inspector make them any brighter?

After all this it will probably come as a slight shock to you to learn that I am an agent myself. I am a general agent and one of those despicable characters who got his life licence just by paying a fee. If the writer had come to me I would have probably told him to buy stocks at today's depressed prices or, if he needed more coverage, then reducing term. But of course to me insurance is just that. Not a combination of insurance, savings, old age pensions and investment.

The one thing we do need in the insurance business is a more enlightened public. A public that knows that there is no Santa Claus and which realises that if you give somebody your money to look after it's going to cost you something. Matlow thinks that the insurance companies should take on this task. Maybe he'll succeed if he can first convince General Motors that their salesmen should push Volkswagens to the guy who comes in to buy an Oldsmobile.

EDRUNNA, ONT.

R. BRILL



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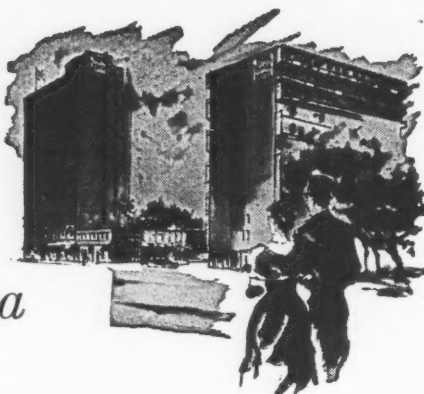
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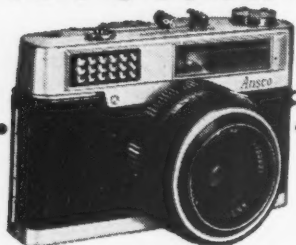
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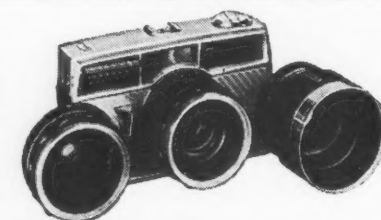
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## NATO's Secrets

John Gellner's article "The Perilous Position of NATO Today" [SN Oct. 15] although above average in its field emphasizes once again that defence critics do not have all the facts at their disposal. Anyone acquainted with military security will realize that even such an eminent authority as Lidell Hart does not have access to the plans which outline the detail of NATO strategy.

NATO was designed as a deterrent force—"to enforce a pause"—and to attack it from any other angle should be the subject of a separate article.

Author Gellner gives little credit to our highly trained and well qualified military commanders when he feels it necessary to point out to them the possibilities of infiltration. I may assure him that our commanders are very much aware of this aspect of war and are well prepared to cope with it on a tactical level. His reference to a Maginot line is perhaps an indication that his tactical thinking is still on a World War II level.

Gellner's intelligence with regard to enemy strength, locations and reinforcement potential is, through no fault of his own, sadly out of date. The statement: "Immediately facing them on the other side of the Iron Curtain are forces outnumbering them by a ratio of three to one" is gravely in error and serves only to mislead and scare the even less informed public, 99 per cent of whom accept such statements as fact.

Even were the statement true Gellner does not take into account such things as relative quality of troops on both sides. Such statements should not be printed unless they can be backed by information from a reliable source. In this case such information is not available to the press.

As regards American command of nuclear bombers perhaps if Gellner could occupy the shoes of the U.S. administration he would be convinced.

I have just completed two and a half years service with NATO in Europe as a Canadian Army officer and I speak from experience when I say, in Army slang, that for obvious reasons the press correspondent is security cleared only to "rumor". Those who visit NATO installations abroad have a pleasant trip at the expense of their employers, are shown much hospitality by the services while there, but come home little the wiser.

Unfortunately, that many of them are not aware of this fact is borne out by their writings. Again, however, I emphasize that Gellner's article is above average. He is accurate in appreciating NATO's basic requirements: men, modern conventional weapons and equipment, and co-operation.

CALGARY

J. E. GLENN

SATURDAY NIGHT



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Wiser's DeLuxe Whisky, with its age plainly shown on the bottle, is now available across Canada.



## Comment of the Day

### Bouquet for the Pols.

POLITICIANS AND JOURNALISTS are regularly criticised by the bulk of the people whom they serve — journalists for being know-it-alls and the politicians for being know-nothings.

One result of the four TV debates between Nixon and Kennedy should be a reassessment of this view. Admittedly, the questioners from the Washington press gallery were top members of their profession. But it was clear that they were not proceeding from a merely superficial view of the issues, nor were they out just to get a headline answer. On one or two occasions there must have been widespread public recognition of the perception of the questioner and the depth of his research.

On the other side of the podium both Kennedy and Nixon showed that they were thoroughly accomplished in what they were doing. On questions of fact they were quick with the answers and both drew widely on their own legislative experience to argue about the twists and turns of American policy during the last decade.

It was interesting in this particular regard to note that Kennedy seemed the better-informed of the two in the third debate, that Nixon had, as a result, done extra research for the fourth debate and was then scooped by Kennedy who had moved on, very properly, by then to a hortatory and emotional style, one which might leave a more lasting impression on the millions of TV voters.

But those critics of our common system who hold forth in their truck-stops, bars, service clubs and ward meetings that being a politician is easy and that facing the nation is something anyone can do, will have to think again.

Both the press and the politicians came out of these debates well and both showed that there are no substitutes for ability, intelligence and industry, even in those maligned professions. For those who are at the top in the United States showed these qualities most convincingly.

### The TSE Tightens Up

TWO REGULATIONS announced October 18 by the Toronto Stock Exchange show a new determination on the part of the Governors of that institution to end some

of the enormities which have recently been practised in its name. As Chairman Eric D. Scott said, "we are absolutely dedicated that the public interest come first." And it was clear that Scott meant what he said for he and many other reputable members of the Exchange are now as fed up with the skullduggery that has been going on as the public at large is.

### U.S. Election Limericks

THERE ONCE was a man in Quemoy  
Who said, as he ate curried soy,

"If East and West grapple

This isle's like the apple

That started the Greeks against Troy."

\* \* \*

Current hist'ry's not liked in Urbana, Mo.  
They're concerned with their own flora  
and fauna mo'.

Their minds are astute

But they don't give a hoot

About Berlin or Quemoy or Guantanamo.

\* \* \*

Though the TV and radio chatter  
(The former as dull as the latter)

I won't bet a dinner

On who'll be the winner—

But Jack and Dick have no doubts on the  
matter.

\* \* \*

The rival competitors' fates  
May possibly hang on their mates:

The amounts that they pay

For the clothes they display

Could decide who'll preside in the States.

VIC

The new regulations are these:

(1) All companies engaged in *primary* distribution will be so designated by an asterisk in the daily sheets and the monthly review. The daily and weekly press will work out their own system for relaying this vital information to the public.

As a result, a prospective purchaser will be able to see immediately, when buying stock, whether it is being promoted by the company selling it or merely being traded by it. Such a differentiation will make all the difference to orderly buying, for the market cannot so easily be manipulated under these conditions.

(2) Any company which receives money through selling shares on the Exchange will be required (as before) to

state "the objects and purposes for which the monies are to be expended". But a new requirement, and an extremely important one, has been added:

"The company will not be permitted to discontinue or alter such a project without a revised filing statement being accepted covering the new project or abandonment of the (old) project". The Exchange, in other words, now undertakes to see that any monies raised will be expended specifically for the purposes stated in the prospectus, and for no other.

Both these recommendations show that the Toronto Stock Exchange has now taken upon itself to fulfill in fact the responsibility it has always owed in theory to the public. These two regulations (together with an announcement that certain safeguards in the interests of orderly marketing of securities will be used where considered necessary such as the pooling of control shares on the "take-over" of listed companies and escalator clauses on underwritten stock) show that the Toronto Stock Exchange has decided to move towards being an exchange in fact as well as in name. We applaud the move.

### Vox Pop

THE RESIDENTS of Metropolitan Toronto and Montreal often think that outside their city limits the pioneer wilderness begins. At least that is the view of one irate correspondent to these columns. She is Mrs. Dorothy Fraser who lives in Osoyoos, British Columbia, and this is what she thinks of the recent tour of the Hart House Orchestra:

"Strings should sound like strings," says Stravinsky. He doesn't approve of velvet tone, of mellowness, of string-players who sound as if they were in a bag of feathers. He would like the Hart House Orchestra. There is strength, warmth, delicacy, but a bite in the attack, a glorious vitality, and none of the depressing slurping and smoothing over. This orchestra has things to say and the means to say them. It is interested in more than the purple mood.

But, with all this glory, what is it doing? It is presenting audiences across Canada with the most banal program which has appeared since we had the Longines Symphonette. Toronto seems to be utterly unaware that not only have we been buying records by the million for twenty years; listening to both old and

# "Don't you dare tell my husband . . ."

There were repercussions when a certain lady said those words to Monsieur Courtot. She had been allowed up to \$1,000 for a fur coat but had spent \$1,200, intending to make up the difference herself.

A few days later her husband phoned Monsieur Courtot. "Didn't my wife tell you she could spend only one thousand?"

"Yes, sir, she did," replied Monsieur Courtot, preparing to tell a white lie for her. "How much did she tell you she paid for it?"

The husband was unable to contain a mild chuckle. "She started at \$1,000 and went up to \$1,200! But I know perfectly well it must have cost more than that. That's why I'm phoning."

Monsieur Courtot sighed with relief and satisfaction. "Mr. . . ., I assure you that your wife paid not one penny more than \$1,200."

There was a moment's silence at the other end.

"Honestly?"

"Honestly."

"Then I am very pleased," said her husband.

"And I," said Monsieur Courtot, "am delighted you think so highly of my furs."

Once again a little incident drawn from life shows that the best things are not always as expensive as they look. Only the very finest furs, exquisitely designed, are available from Jean Courtot — often at surprisingly low prices for such quality.

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new classical music of top quality on the CBC for nearly thirty; but that we have been going to concerts even in small towns ever since the notion of community-supported concerts arose.

In British Columbia, for instance, many of the people who went to hear Hart House had heard the very flower, the very quintessence of abstract music played by one of the three or four best string quartets in the world, the Vegh Quartet, last year.

With this background, *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, even beautifully played, is not enough. Bits of Handel and Elgar are not enough. A poverty-stricken modern piece in eight short sections — the *Suite for Strings* by Maurice Blackburn — which used up all its ideas in section one, is not enough. And as for a few Strauss waltzes and *Danny Boy*—I mean *London-derry Air*: does even dinner music at the Royal York come to this?

Not one single piece of any real depth was presented. Moreover, apart from the *Suite for Strings*, the extracts were very short. At any moment one expected the distinguished conductor, Dr. Boyd Neel, to turn round and explain the instruments to the kiddies.

It was nice conducting. Plain, definite, non-acrobatic, controlled, even repressed, except in the deplorable *Andante cantabile* from Tchaikowsky's *String Quartet in D*, where a little more repression of the too-sweet pseudo-melancholy would have helped. Otherwise the interpretations were good, sound, varied, well-planned, even if not riotously tumultuous. Except for the program, we felt proud of this addition to the Canadian musical scene.

Please, please, Toronto, wake up! Why didn't someone tell Dr. Neel that these aren't new audiences, as uncritically happy to see you as the western miners were when Grand Ol' Opry came to town? Musical interest and knowledge and experience and even sophistication have dwelt among us for some time now."

Members of the Canada Council, the Canadian Opera Festival, the National Ballet and the Royal Conservatory (among others) please note!

## Free Flow of Ideas

A DELEGATION from Canada is now in Paris attending the General Conference of UNESCO. In general, Canada supports UNESCO in every way possible. But there is one particularly useful agreement of UNESCO which we are not party to. This is a treaty called the Agreement on Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials.

This agreement makes it possible for private individuals and non-profit organizations in signatory countries to import books, documents and scientific instruments and educational films with a min-

imum of fuss and without tax. Every Western European country is party to the Agreement and the United States, after holding out for many years because of lobbying on the part of instrument manufacturers, has recently joined.

Canada, for no valid reason that we can see, has not. Yet we surely must import more books and other such material per capita from the United States and United Kingdom than any other country in the Agreement. Any Canadian university professor knows the headache of dealing with customs authorities on these matters.

Let us hope that Marcel Cadieux, the head of Canada's delegation, will see the merits of joining this Agreement and will prime himself with the information that will spur Ottawa to signing the treaty. It would be a tangible proof of our desire to see the free flow of scientific, cultural and educational information between countries, from which all can benefit.

## Khrushchov's Rage

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago it was Hitler who went in for the kind of temper tantrums that Khrushchov now indulges in. Hitler would scream and shout to his Nazi hordes at public rallies and, as many a private memoir has shown since, would abuse and insult his ministers and generals in private sessions.

Is it the same kind of megalomaniac fury which drives Khrushchov on? And is it his memory of the kind of meeting which Stalin used to hold in Russia with his aides which has brought Khrushchov to heckle speakers at the United Nations and to pound with his shoe on the rostrum?

Or is it real anger — anger because what he thought would be a masterly stroke at the United Nations backfired? Is it frustration because all his impassioned pleas for disarmament got him nowhere? Is it rage because for all his wooing of the Asian and African nations, only Mali, Guinea and Cuba (apart from his own satellites) voted for him?

Perhaps the real cause of Khrushchov's anger, however, is the fact that he had staked his reputation in Russia on the success of his hard line at the Summit and at the United Nations. Now he is home empty handed and has to face the great meeting of Communist leaders to be held on November 7 — who have by now seen that there is more to international diplomacy than pique and boorish play-acting.

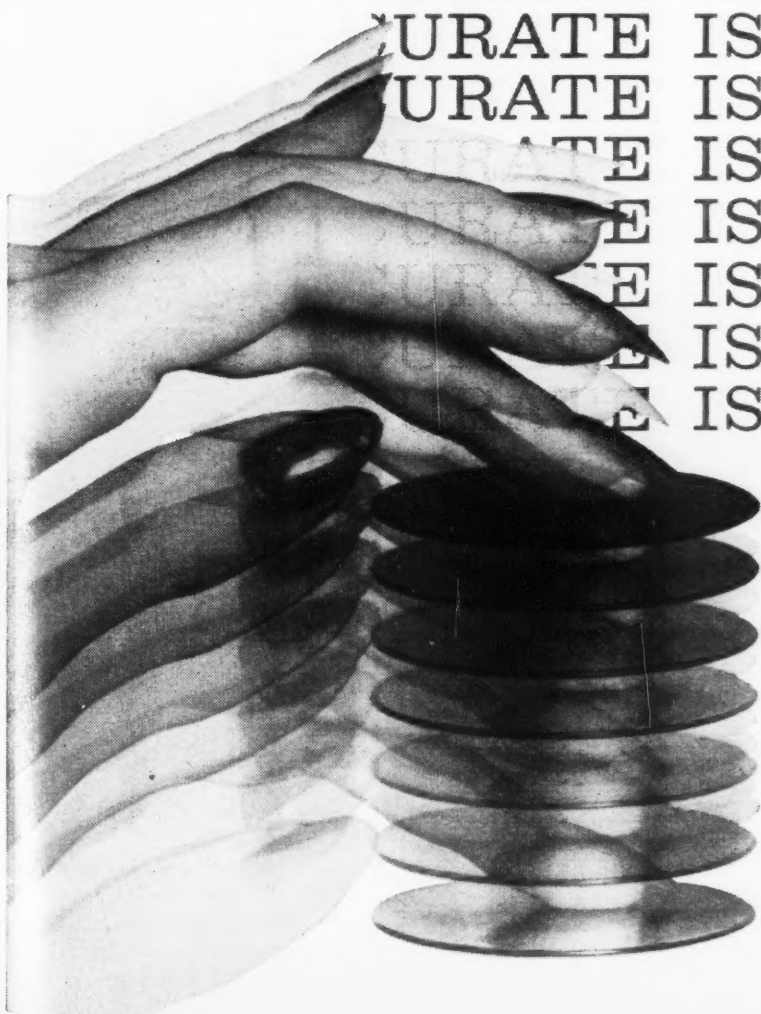
For though Khrushchov seems to be firmly in the saddle in Russia, maybe we are too myopic in looking at the situation. China may yet emerge to be the dominant Communist country with Mao or Chou-En-lai as the real leader of world Communism. Wouldn't that make any Russian mad?



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# Canada's Stake in the U.S. Election

by Kenneth McNaught

IN AN ARTICLE last January [SN Jan. 23] I suggested that the 1960 American election would be the first in which foreign policy would be the dominant issue. As far as one can test by appearances this has been the case. While issues of foreign policy have been prominent in some previous elections (1846, 1920, 1940, for example) there has never been a presidential election before of which a newspaper like the *New York Times* could write:

"The contest has come more and more to focus on one question as apparently the decisive issue of the campaign. The question is: which nominee would provide the nation with the best leadership in the cold war?"

While it is true that within the debate (partly because of TV and jet-plane possibilities) the facts became blurred by the personalities, it is also true that both candidates deliberately developed their personal appeal in the context of the anti-Communist struggle. In fact, the campaign became a protracted competition in patriotism. With each candidate producing progressively more extravagant claims about how he would defend the "areas of freedom" and stand up to Mr. K., the oratory was reminiscent of the great days of manifest destiny, Teddy Roosevelt and the Big Stick.

Canadians, as was pointed out recently in Toronto by the most brilliant practising American satirist, must be primarily concerned with the foreign policy aspect of the election since it is our duty "to make the world safe for Americans." The implications of this statement are no less important because of the exaggeration. The nature of the campaign means that the biggest impact upon Canada will be felt in the area of foreign relations — rather than through the results of any changes in American domestic policies.

Many American liberals had doubts from the outset about Senator Kennedy

— doubts that were sharply intensified by his selection of Senator Johnson as running-mate. The campaign can only have deepened the feeling that Kennedy was only slightly the product of his liberal brains trust which was composed of men like Arthur Schlesinger, Kenneth Galbraith, Adlai Stevenson and Chester Bowles. It is quite clear that Kennedy moved much farther to the right than they thought proper and this meant a growing similarity in the foreign policy positions of the two candidates.

On Cuba, for example, Kennedy began by emphasizing the diplomatic failure of the United States during the preceding Batista regime. He pointed out that Nixon's "experience" had led him to endorse Batista and American support of that dictator, and that this was proof of the Vice-President's incapacity in foreign affairs. He suggested that it was the failure to curb the excesses of the Batista regime that made inevitable the emergence of Fidel Castro. All of this was recognizably a *New Republic* approach.

But Senator Kennedy seemed to sense that the overwhelming majority of the nation was no more ready for a calm appraisal of Cuban affairs than it had been in 1898. Ignoring the scholarly horror of his advisers he pilloried Cuba as a Communist satellite. He even accused Nixon of being willing to defend two Chinese islands against the Communists while allowing Communists to capture an island ninety miles off the American coast. In fact, Kennedy and Nixon ended up in the same position on Cuba and either one as President is likely to push further the tough policy of the Eisenhower administration in this area.

Should Canada continue its refusal to follow suit this problem could have the most perilous repercussions. A flow of American spare parts through Canada to Cuba, for example, would raise the delicate matter of an embargo on such parts

being shipped to Canada at all. And such retaliation could be carried even further.

Despite the emotional obfuscation surrounding the Quemoy-Matsu issue, here again it is clear that Kennedy and Nixon wound up in virtually identical positions. Kennedy began by declaring that the islands were indefensible and that as President he would move quickly to persuade Chiang to abandon them. But when he was attacked by Nixon for his "woolly thinking" and saw the public effect of Nixon's charge that the Kennedy policy would take the United States down "the road to war and surrender" he redefined his position.

He said he supported the Eisenhower policy of defending Quemoy and Matsu if an attack on them were viewed as part of an assault on Formosa. Nixon also redefined his position. He backed away from the flamboyant announcement that the islands must be defended as a matter of principle — that the United States should not surrender one inch of territory inside "the area of freedom." Thus he too ended up supporting Ike's policy and was rewarded by an official pat on the back.

Oddly enough, the question of recognizing China and admitting her to the UN did not play a central role in the campaign debates — although the steady defection of neutral states from the U.S. during the UN session was closely related to American Chinese policy. On this matter Kennedy and Nixon are apparently agreed in support of the Eisenhower position.

Indeed, one of Kennedy's closest advisers said privately in the middle of the campaign that he wished Canada would recognize China and support the resolution to admit her to the UN because this would make it both easier and necessary for the United States to do the same. So far, our government does not entertain as high an estimate of Canada's influence





*Nixon and Lodge: Explosive promises.*

as do Kennedy's advisers. Here again it is evident that Kennedy emerged considerably to the right of his brains trust.

As the Vice-President pressed home his politically effective charge that Kennedy's picture of a steady decline in U.S. prestige was little short of treason the Senator worked furiously to document his statements. He pointed to growing strains within NATO, to crumbling support for U.S. resolutions in the UN and to recognition by new and underdeveloped nations that Soviet economic growth was proceeding at a more rapid rate than American. But in terms of future policy this did not take him much beyond the Nixon position.

Both men agreed that the United States must reassert its leadership, spend much more on missile development, be tough with Mr. K., defend West Berlin and spread nuclear weapons amongst the NATO allies. And here, too, Kennedy kept moving to the right — when, for example, he included both Guinea and Ghana as Communist satellites and virtually anticipated similar status for Laos. It is difficult to imagine a foreign policy area in which either Kennedy or Nixon would produce a basic change.

But it is even more significant that, despite this, the manner of the debate recalled the worst days of the cold war. This is likely to mean an increasingly difficult role for Canada.

The pressure to line up allies and administer the oath of allegiance is going to increase. Coming at a time when Canadians are markedly restive as their representatives vote with Menzies and Herter against Nkrumah and Nehru, when they are increasingly sensitive about the appearances of satellitism, this can only lead to a sharp deterioration in Canadian-American relations. Under either Kennedy or Nixon we face a period in which the United States will be progressively less tolerant of deviationism in its alliance structure. It will also be, clearly, a period in which Canada is likely to deviate.

While Howard Green's proposals on disarmament are not distinguished by their precision, they nevertheless reflect a growing Canadian insistence that the prob-

lem be given top priority. Neither Nixon nor Kennedy paid more than lip-service to this problem in the campaign and both men would expand rather than curtail defence spending. Canada shows signs of curtailing its efforts in this field.

Another area of future friction is likely to develop, whichever candidate takes the oath of office in January. Negotiations are now going forward between the United States and the leaders of the European Common Market — by which the U.S. is seeking a guarantee that the new Common Market tariff policy will permit entry of a large, fixed quota of American agricultural products. Since Common Market planning places great emphasis on protection of European agriculture there is likely to be only limited American success in these negotiations.

Again, both Nixon and Kennedy emphasized that the day of the dollar shortage has passed. By this they mean that their allies will have to foot a much larger portion of the bill for foreign aid and that they will also have to accept considerably more in the way of American exports. This last point was stressed particularly by Senator Kennedy but it is clear that, under either man, the U.S. is going into a hard sell period and that this is related to their joint emphasis on the necessity to speed up the rate of American economic growth.

Undoubtedly this new line reflects also such things as the current American recession, and unemployment figures approaching the six per cent mark, as well as American sensitivity about the West German economic boom and the defection of De Gaulle from NATO. It means that no matter who sits in the White House there will be tougher economic bargaining in the Atlantic area. It means, too, a distinct possibility that Canada (in any major rift between the Common Market and the U.S.) might be driven still further into the isolation of the North American market.

It is particularly significant that the campaign discussions of domestic policy were all closely related to foreign policy. In talking about civil rights both candidates stressed the importance of the "image" presented by the United States

to other nations — particularly the neutral nations. Even Cabot Lodge, in his explosive promise that Nixon would appoint a Negro to the cabinet, related the arguments of natural justice, and the Declaration of Independence to the U.S. "image".

In the long wrangle about how best to "move America forward in the '60's" the candidates did differ about how to stimulate economic growth. They did not differ, however, in asserting that the primary reason for desiring an increased growth rate was to enable the United States to meet the challenge of world Communism. They both argued that in order to support the anti-Communist alliance and to prove to uncommitted nations that the American system was superior, the rate of growth would have to increase. While this purpose in itself will affect Canada (by intensifying the fever of competition) there are other aspects of the domestic debate of more immediate interest.

Both candidates are committed to a substantial increase in government spending — on housing, health, schools — in the "public sector" of the American economy. This, added to a steep increase in the missile budget is likely to produce an upswing in employment and general productivity. But while the effects of this, as pump-priming, will probably be felt to some extent in Canada there are some possible differences to be anticipated as between a Nixon and a Kennedy administration.

Undoubtedly Nixon would spend somewhat less than Kennedy in the welfare area and would be correspondingly more lenient in tax policy. Thus one might expect continuance of the present pace of American investment in Canada under a Nixon administration. Kennedy, by requiring a greater tax revenue to produce funds for the public sector might curtail the amount of money available for investment abroad, and thus produce the opposite effect from the Canadian point of view. However, there are some fine shadings to be considered.

Kennedy has moved to the right in domestic as well as foreign policy and has thus narrowed the difference between



*Kennedy and Johnson: A drift to the right in matters of foreign policy.*

himself and the Vice-President in that field also. He has, for example, abandoned one of Professor Galbraith's main contentions that less attention should be paid to increasing productivity and more should be given to developing social property. By giving such overwhelming importance to increasing productivity as a basic aspect of American foreign policy he has laid himself open to the effective political charge that he cannot afford, without crippling taxation, the total program which he has advocated.

More important, it is at least doubtful that he would risk the degree of inflation involved in such a double-barrelled policy since he is certainly not prepared to use the kind of planning-controls that would be required to limit inflation if he tried to finance his program by a considerable credit expansion. In fact, then, by the Senator's overemphasis on increasing productivity a Kennedy administration might not be very different in its effect on the American economy from that of a Republican administration. Moreover, in one area of the domestic debate Kennedy showed himself prepared for a considerable infusion of protectionism.

When the two candidates were asked on TV what they would do about the 27 per cent depletion allowance in the oil industry Nixon at once replied that he would leave it as it was — not because he wanted to see the oil men grow richer, but because he wanted to see America grow richer. Kennedy was more wide-ranging in his reply. He argued that he would want to survey the whole field of natural resources depletion allowances and that it might well be that a different policy for encouraging American production of oil and minerals should be adopted. He invited his viewers to consider the possibility of a more serious quota system to govern competitive imports from abroad.

Here, certainly, is an area of policy that could affect Canada intimately. Moreover it provided an insight into Senator Kennedy's thinking on general trade policy. His remarks on quotas should be related to his advocacy of increased purchases from the U.S. by America's allies, to the demand for greater contributions from those allies to foreign aid and to the coming battle with the protectionism of the Common Market.

Viewed in this context it is singularly difficult to anticipate any real differences between Kennedy and Nixon in the whole area of trade policy. And certainly one should be rashly optimistic to predict any liberalization of that policy whichever candidate is in office.

In defence policy, apart from defence production, there seems to be an equally slight difference. Both men gave formal approval to maintaining the extensive system of foreign bases. But both also agree on the preponderant importance of

missiles as the controlling factor in present and future military power. American policy on defence will, therefore, whatever the outcome of the election, continue to move away from reliance on fixed military positions abroad and toward an increasingly mobile striking force. The recent agreement with Britain on the establishment of Polaris-armed submarine bases in the United Kingdom is an indication of this trend.

It is a trend which underscores the steadily lessening significance of any Canadian material contribution to American defence policy. As the missile age matures, the costs of military production soar ever higher — well beyond our reach. A recent article by Professor Melvin Cohn of the American War College in Washington makes it brutally clear that the Canadian contribution is no longer even marginal — it is entirely insignificant. He concludes that Canada can no longer

the temperature of American feeling about the rest of the world — and this was not tempered by the presence of Khrushchov during part of the campaign, or by the administration's gauche handling of that situation.

Anti-neutralism was raised in the American mind almost to the level of anti-Communism, and for this the candidates were equally responsible. Either one, as President, will pursue a much more vigorous line than did Eisenhower with respect to delinquent allies, with respect to trade policy, and in missile and submarine production — and neither one is likely to be as earnest in pursuit of realistic disarmament negotiations as most Canadians would wish.

Apart from specific possibilities of adverse or advantageous results to flow from slightly varying domestic policies the most significant outcome of the campaign for Canadians will be the heightened Amer-



*Convention shennanigans: Canada's duty to make the world safe for Americans?*

hope to share in the formulation of North American defence policy. If this is true — and the evidence is certainly striking — we will find it increasingly difficult to "buy influence" either in NORAD or NATO by the mere fact of our membership in those organizations.

The temptation, as the ICBM and submarine programs go forward, to move toward a fortress psychology in North America is very great. More and more frequent are the tentative suggestions in the American press that growing neutralism abroad may compel the U.S. to withdraw to its continental bases in North America and to rely on submarines for flexibility rather than upon foreign air bases. Neither candidate did much to dispel this kind of talk, and by emphasizing the missile program they both tended to encourage it.

Wherever one looks, then, either in the campaign itself or in anticipations of the future, certain major lines appear fixed. Either Nixon or Kennedy as President will be deeply influenced by the nature of the campaign and by the interaction between the campaign and public opinion. It was a struggle that raised dangerously

ican sensitivity about its closest allies — and this will require both skill and courage on the part of the Canadian government. In matters ranging from NATO, NORAD and the UN to Ghana, India and Cuba the possibilities of friction have been perceptibly increased.

One is tempted to note, as a straw in the wind, an incident that occurred while the campaign was in full bloom. A western Canadian lecturer was addressing a political meeting and, in the course of his remarks, he advocated a policy of non-alignment for Canada. Shortly after the report of his address appeared in the press there was an American consular inquiry to the organizer of the meeting asking who had been responsible for inviting that particular lecturer to speak.

It is very easy to exaggerate the importance of such interest, but it would also be unrealistic to ignore the implications of increasing sensitivity. Perhaps the only thing for Canadians to do is to hope that their government will be quick and spirited in the new period of the '60's — and to regret that Mort Sahl was inaccurate in his prediction that neither candidate could win.



# Labor Trouble Ahead in Ontario's Bush

by R. M. Baiden

FEW INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES are as vicious as a strike in the woods. When a logger is out of work, rarely is there alternative employment. This single factor is at the root of much of the bitterness and violence of a strike in the bush.

But it is toward this probable end that most of the pulp and paper companies in Ontario and their 12,000 woods employees are moving. If a strike should come—and if it does it will come by early next year at the latest—it would tie up logging operations in Ontario from the Manitoba border to the Quebec border.

Currently, ten companies have gone, or are going, into conciliation over the contract demands of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Canadian District of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The companies involved are: Abitibi Power and Paper, Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper, Spruce Falls Power and Paper, Kimberley-Clark Pulp and Paper, Great Lakes Paper, Marathon Corporation, St. Lawrence Corp., Ontario Paper, Dryden Paper and The KVP Co. Ltd. Together, these companies produce about 25 per cent of Canada's newsprint from their Ontario operations.

The issue is mechanization. The companies say to remain competitive they must push ahead with a program of mechanical logging. The union, while agreeing that further mechanization is inevitable, says the companies are moving too quickly, are acting without regard for the vital interests of workers and are refusing to share with the workers the profits accruing to mechanization.

The union says it wants a voice — the company says a veto — on the introduction of new methods and machines as well as increased pay and benefits. Altogether, the union demands constitute "our first big package since 1951."

The package, in the company's view, contains some pretty indigestible concoctions. As the companies see it, the union

demands amount to this:

Jurisdiction concerning all types of contractors working on company limits whether or not for the main purposes of producing forest products for the Company;

A voice in the method of establishing wage rates for new classifications;

Reduction in hours of work to 40 hours a week with no reduction in take-home pay. (Basic wage is \$1.52 an hour in the bush, \$1.89 an hour in the mill.);

Increased vacation with pay and statutory holidays;

Extensive changes in working and living conditions;

Increased company contributions to medical-surgical and hospitalization plans;

Increased sick-leave benefits;

Upward adjustment in the rates for a great number of daily rated classifications and piecework rates;

A flat increase of 20 cents an hour for day workers and 14 per cent for pieceworkers.

Overall, the industry calculates that meeting these demands would increase the cost of their logging operations by \$8 a cord. This in turn would mean a 25 per cent increase in the cost of the logs by the time they reached the mill. This price the companies say they cannot afford to pay without increasing the price of newsprint from three to five per cent. The market, they say, cannot absorb higher newsprint charges.

In the result, the companies rejected the union demands out of hand. To the unions, the companies said, in effect, "We can't afford this package and we won't even talk about it until you come up with more reasonable requests." (Abitibi, the first company to negotiate with the union, did offer a counterproposal of a general wage increase of five cents an hour for day workers and two per cent for pieceworkers. It was rejected.)

But although the industry insists it was the total package which it considered and

rejected, the union feels that it was really the clause reducing the work week to 40 hours from 48 hours with no loss in take-home pay that the companies were unable to swallow. In the union's view, meeting this demand would cost the companies virtually nothing.

In the first place, says the union, any direct cost to the companies in paying higher wages is offset by about 50 per cent in higher income tax deductions. Secondly, there has been a productivity increase of at least 20 per cent in woods operations during the last three years and new techniques now being developed will further increase production per man-hour.

Elaborating this position, the union makes these points:

- Since 1956 more than 8,000 bushworkers have become unemployed or have had to seek other work as a direct result of mechanization;

- The use of the power saw, supplied and maintained by the individual worker, has increased production from 1.5 cords per man-day in 1948 to 2.4 cords in 1956. This average increase in production of 60 per cent was achieved at no cost to the company. (It is true, however, that some companies currently pay 50 cents a day allowance to employees who own power saws.)

- One bulldozer, because of its versatility, can displace up to 100 men;

- New methods and machinery tested by Ontario Paper at Heron Bay have boosted production to 2½ cords per man-day on a three-mile haul. By former methods, production was less than one cord per man-day.

- The Nelson Skidder, a mechanical method of forwarding wood, has increased production from one cord per man-hour to nine cords per man-hour and in some cases to 21 cords per man-hour.

- The Pope Timber Harvester, a self-propelled machine operated by one man, fells, carries the tree to the road, delimbs, cuts into set lengths and piles at the rate of two cords per hour;

For its part, the industry says that many workers don't really want a 40-hour week. Many workers, the companies say, do not go home, or have no homes to go to, and would be bored at having nothing to do over a weekend in camp. Although it doesn't come out and say so, the industry indicates it believes that the union is making an issue of the 40-hour week because what it really wants is overtime for anything over 40 hours.

*Pulp industry asserts only obligation to workers is to pay for labor.*





The companies also say that although they employ fewer men, the men they do employ are more expensive than the employees of even a few years ago. Ten years ago logging was largely a seasonal occupation and the men who came to work recognized this and were satisfied with conditions which, today, would be unacceptable. Logging now goes on for as much as 10 months of the year and because of this company workers expect better living standards. This has increased costs.

But, says the union, this is a wealthy industry and the cost of what we ask is slight in terms of the industry's earnings.

This, of course, goes to the heart of the dispute. Just what would meeting the package demand cost the companies? No doubt the industry has the statistical data to show what the cost would be. But that data has not been made public. Nor is it possible to determine the cost to the industry on the basis of information provided by the companies.

The cost may, however, be approximated for one major company — Great Lakes — and parallels inferred for other members.

In its 1959 annual report, Great Lakes, in a breakdown of use of sales revenue, shows pulpwood costs at 29.1 per cent, or \$10,002,000. Of this more than 50 per cent is stated as being taken up in wages. So wages paid for pulpwood production may be assumed to constitute 15 per cent, or about \$5,000,000 of the company's sales revenue of \$34,409,000. On this basis, a 25 per cent increase in pulpwood costs would mean an increase to, at the most, 19 per cent of sales revenue or an absolute increase of \$1,250,000. If, as the union maintains, only about half of this added cost would be applicable, due to higher claims against income tax assessment, the increase would be only \$625,000.

In 1959, Great Lakes showed a profit after all expenses but before taxes of \$4,099,751 and a net profit of \$1,899,751. At the year end, the company showed an earned surplus of \$13,953,545 and a working capital of roughly \$7 million.

The obvious conclusion is that meeting the package demand would put a strain on the company's financial position. But it would not be a strain the company would be unable to endure, nor would it be a strain of any great duration, if the company's own annual report is to be believed:

"Our company is in prime position to share in industry growth, and our adverse factors of 1959 may now be regarded as future advantages. Our present excess of capacity means a corresponding leeway for improvement; we have immediate ability to meet increasing demand with no further outlay for expansion. We now have behind us our heaviest burden of interest and depreciation charges. Their diminishment year by year, starting in 1960, will make a larger proportion of our earnings available as profit per common share. (The

company has paid \$1.60 a share per annum on its common stock since 1951.)

"For 1960 we estimate a considerable increase on our newsprint shipments, due partly to rising demand and partly to the start of new contracts. Barring a calamity in U.S. dollar discount, we think it reasonable to expect a new high in sales and a substantial improvement in net profits."

Nor was this rosy view confined to Great Lakes.

D. W. Ambridge, president of Abitibi, in his annual report for 1959, said:

"In the pulp and paper industry in Canada we expect a larger volume of business in 1960, although insufficient in total to absorb all of the new productive capacity that has made its appearance in recent years." (But, as Great Lakes points out, even this can be a good thing.)

Similarly, P. M. Fox, president of St. Lawrence Corp., in his address to the an-

investment dealers, had this to say about St. Lawrence Corp.:

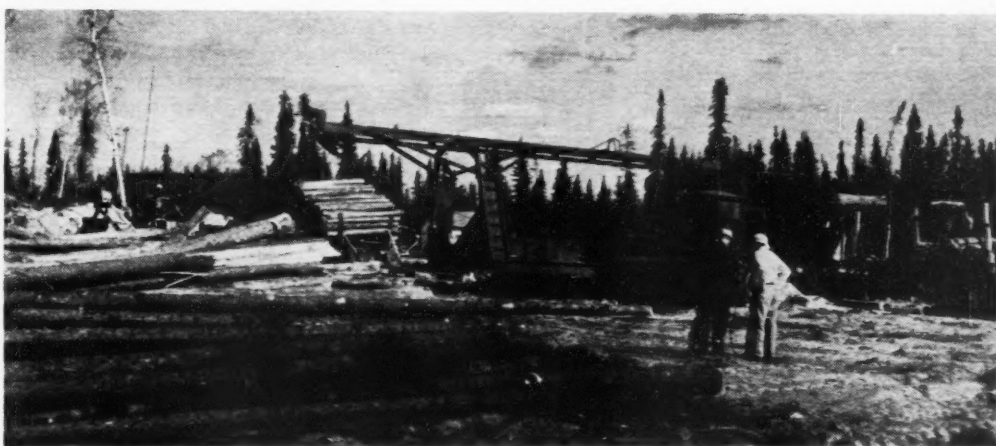
"While in recent years the common dividend was covered by a slim margin only, satisfactory cash earnings at \$2.18 a share in 1958 and about \$2.35 a share in 1959 enabled the company to maintain to \$1 rate. It is likely that St. Lawrence will continue to benefit this year from improving market conditions in the industry, and we estimate that at full capacity they could earn as much as \$1.80 a share."

What are these "improving market conditions"?

The September report of the Newsprint Association of Canada shows:

- Newsprint mills operated at 93 per cent of capacity in September. This was their best operating rate since August, 1957:

- September production of 22,646 tons a day set a record;



*Increased mechanization will reduce labor force to a few skilled specialists.*

nual meeting in April, said:

"Our company results in the first quarter of 1960 indicate one aspect of the state of the industry that is highly favorable, namely, an apparently long-term upward trend of demand for pulp and paper products throughout the world."

Investment houses, too, think the pulp and paper industry is in a strong position.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., had this to say about Abitibi late in March:

"At a recent price of 35 3/4 [currently the quote is about 37 1/4], Abitibi sells at 13.2 times earnings to yield 4.7 per cent. Earnings recovery was above average in 1959 and further improvement is indicated for 1960. Stock has attraction for a good combination of current income and long-term appreciation. Quality of earnings is improving with diversification."

"Abitibi has reached the stage where the heavy capital expenditures of 1955-57 (\$54 million) are beginning to be reflected in earnings. With much improved product diversification, fully modern plant and a strong financial position, the company shows promise of sharing to an above-average extent in the growing markets for Canadian newsprint and paper products."

In April, Greenshields and Co., Montreal

- Production for the first nine months this year rose to more than five million tons, a gain of more than six per cent over the corresponding period last year. A record newsprint year is just about certain.

On its face, then, the argument that the industry cannot afford to meet the union's demands is nonsense. This is indeed a wealthy industry. (So wealthy, in fact, that it rarely comes to the market for financing; it manages a high proportion of expansion through the use of retained earnings.) There must be another reason.

Perhaps that reason is exactly the one the union fears most. It may be that the industry is determined to move into fully mechanized woods operations as soon as possible without regard to the effects on the workers. (The industry insists it has no responsibility to its workers other than to pay them for their labor.)

This would certainly provide an increase in efficiency for the companies. It would also reduce the labor force to a small core of skilled, versatile loggers. And it would create a great deal more unemployment in the bush of northern Ontario. For men whose only source of livelihood is logging, this would be disaster. Surely disaster need not be the price for progress.



*Most suicidal persons are victims of powerful and aggressive impulses . . .*



*. . . which they fail to express outwardly, but turn inwardly toward themselves.*



# Canada's Alarming Suicide Pattern

by Julien Bryan

SUICIDE, HOWEVER INCOMPREHENSIBLE it may seem to many of us, set a new record total of 1,271 deaths in 1958 — a more potent killer than tuberculosis or drowning, a toll twice that of fire. And even this figure is in reality only an estimate since, for every suicide reported as such on the death certificates, there are two other "accidental deaths" reported that are in all probability suicides.

Who commits suicide? It is sobering to reflect that 60 per cent of suicide victims are between 35 and 64 years of age and thus bring their lives to an end in the fullness of adult life. In Canada, as indeed generally throughout the world, about four times as many men as women commit suicide.

However, more than half of all suicides occur among persons 45 years of age and over, although this group constitutes less than one-quarter of the total population. Comparatively rarely do children or adolescents kill themselves. Apparently it is more generally the result of the weariness, disillusionment and hopelessness of the later years of life rather than the disappointments of youth.

No simple assessment of the character and temperament of the suicide victim is possible. There is practically no psychiatric condition in which suicide may not occur, though it is most common in patients suffering from severe depression. Suicide represents a man's total retreat from the vicissitudes of life, a failure in his mechanisms of adaptation and an escape from all reality.

In many cases suicidal persons are victims of strong and powerful aggressive impulses which they fail to express outwardly and which they consequently turn inwards against themselves. While the problem of estimating suicidal intention remains a difficult challenge, it is worth noting that the suicidal attempt is the most common emergency for the psychiatrist in private practice.

What drives people to suicide? It is motivated by a host of sociological, cultural, ecologic, psychological and other factors. Family trouble, pain, remorse,

drunkenness, abject poverty and numerous other situations have been adduced as the causes of suicide but at best such formulations can generally be based only on the opinions of others. With our modern industrial-scientific civilization, social and personal adjustment is a process of unequal difficulty that some find impossible, and some will prove to have a breaking point. A change in status, being unemployed, or even winning a promotion, may lead to suicide.

Divorce plays a significant role and general loneliness is often fundamental. Even changes in weather may play a part and one observer found that sudden peaks in curves for suicide coincided sharply with low-pressure barometric readings. Among men, financial troubles, "executive" frustrations, physical diseases, acute panic over unsuspected homosexual feelings, have caused suicides. Women are more disturbed by domestic troubles and unsatisfactory love affairs. But practically all of us have suicidal tendencies buried deeply within us.

Strangely enough, it is in the Spring months of March, April and May that most suicides occur, although suicide is a problem in all seasons. Regionally speaking, residents of British Columbia and Alberta are more likely to kill themselves than those of any other province and those of Newfoundland least likely. The city dweller is more apt to kill himself than his country cousin. Foreign-born people are more vulnerable than native-born. Divorced and single people have higher rates than those who are married.

How do they commit suicide? While we have all heard of unusual, dramatic methods of suicide, four simple means account for over 90 per cent of suicides. Most frequently they come about through firearms. (In 1958 about 444 such deaths accounted for 35 per cent of all suicides). Hanging and strangulation account for over a quarter of all suicides. The third most lethal agent is poison of all kinds and the fourth drowning.

The methods of committing suicide change over the years and are different

*Psychiatrists and clerics have been able to talk many out of taking the final act.*

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*Most suicidal persons are victims of powerful and aggressive impulses . . .*



*. . . which they fail to express outwardly, but turn inwardly toward themselves.*



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for men and women. While men are more likely to hang or shoot themselves, women prefer more passive techniques such as sleeping pills or gas fumes. Shooting is more popular than it formerly was while poisoning has lost favor and new methods have come into vogue such as asphyxiation by plastic cleaning bags.

Statistics show that while firearms account for 40 per cent of male suicides, only 13 per cent of female suicide victims choose this means. After poisoning, women prefer hanging and drowning. Hanging is the second most popular method for males and accounts for over a quarter of such deaths.

Age, in many cases, determines the method of suicide. Young people kill themselves more impulsively than do adults and take the first means at their disposal — often resorting to hanging or using their father's gun. While firearms comprise the leading method generally for adults, after 60 years of age hanging and strangulation become the most widely-used method. Poisonings are widely scattered in all age groups while drownings are significant in all the adult years.

Canada's suicide rate in the 5-year-period 1954-58 averaged about 7.4 per 100,000 persons. While countries such as Denmark have rates in excess of 20 and the United States and England have rates of around 10, other countries, such as Ireland, Mexico and Egypt, have rates below 3. The incidence of suicide is low in the less developed countries, high in the more; and in some countries of very high living standards it has become a problem of major proportions.

The overall rate of 7.4 for Canada masks the fact that the male rate was 11.4 compared with a female rate of only 3.3. In addition, the factor of age is highly significant with male rates per 100,000 population varying from 0.2 for ages under 15 years to 32.4 for the age group 60-64. In the 60-64 age group the rate is also the highest for females even though it stands at only 8.5—a rate exceeded by males from 25 years of age onwards.

Canada's lowest recorded suicide rate per 100,000 population was 5.7 in the year 1921, the first year for which national statistics are available. The rate rose almost to 10 in the depression and dropped to nearly 6 in World War II. This wartime decrease appears to be a very general phenomenon and has been observed in almost all belligerent countries. Two particular factors help account for this experience. Improved economic conditions result in a very high level of employment with a consequent easing of financial burdens and worries which are known to play an important part in many suicides.

A less obvious but perhaps even more significant factor is the psychological im-

pact of war on emotionally disturbed individuals. It gives them a new sense of community with their fellow men facing a common danger and provides a new and concrete purpose and goal. After the War the suicide rate resumed its upward course and has shown an immediate response to even minor upheavals of economic activity.

Morally and legally there is no sympathy for suicide in Canada. It is condoned by no religious faith and Section 213 of the Canadian Criminal Code states: "Everyone who attempts to commit suicide is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction". This can lead to two years in jail and makes doctors even more reluctant to report suicide attempts.

It was not always like this. While Aristotle condemned the practice of suicide, it was enforced by the Greek state for political and military offenders. Seneca



*After poison, women prefer drowning.*

stated, "If life pleases you, live; if not, you have a right to return whence you came". St. Augustine was one of the first to postulate suicide as a sin and the early Christian Councils decreed suicide as the work of the devil. Plato was inclined to believe that suicide was a dishonorable act since a citizen had no right to deprive society of his civil life without the permission of a magistrate.

In the old days in England, the estate of a suicide (unless he was proved insane) reverted to the Crown, and the bodies of the victims were buried at crossroads with a stake driven through them in an attempt to pinion the "evil spirit". The word suicide was introduced to the law about 1700 A.D., coupled with the phrase, "while temporarily insane". The latter statement was added as a "pious perjury" on the part of the jury to save the family from poverty and disgrace.

Modern research has removed the stake and the evil spirit as psychologists and sociologists seek suicide's hidden meaning. It is their recent findings, coupled with statistics, that makes possible a par-

tial understanding of suicide which in turn offers opportunities for prevention.

It has been found, for example, that suicide is caused by a variety of factors, psychological, cultural and situational. But the chief factors appear to be a personality defect occurring in early childhood, plus the stress of life situations on the defective personality. Sometimes the personality weakness is dominant while in other cases life situations seem so crushing that even the "normal" person thinks suicide is logical.

At the present time statistical investigations are being combined with detailed individual clinical studies to study the problems of social integration and cohesion. The aim is to shed light on the relative importance of such aspects as bereavement, loneliness, poverty, awareness of declining faculties, decreasing vitality, impairment of physical health, and mental disease.

Society's feelings about suicide are confused. For example, suicide is often considered to be a coward's way out and at the same time it is believed to take courage to kill yourself. Much of the responsibility for preventing suicide must rest with the family and the family physician. (Ironically enough, among occupational groups MD's are most prone to suicide). The success of voluntary societies in protecting potential victims has been indicated in a number of stories in the world press.

Sometimes clerical advisers have been phoned in critical hours and have talked many out of taking the final act. It is important to realize that emotional conditions that have been clearly linked with suicide are capable of study and understanding. The bulk of suicide victims are both clinically and psychiatrically ill and until better means are devised would benefit by closed-ward hospitalization, with particular attention paid to manic-depressives and alcoholics.

D. A. E. Bennett, associate professor of psychiatry at the University of California Medical School, has made practical suggestions for suicide prevention. The public generally must be educated to recognize suicide danger signals, such as depression, anxiety, loss of appetite and insomnia. Treatment should never in any case be attempted by amateurs. Police officers should be more thoroughly instructed in dealing with suicide attempts. We need stricter control of dangerous and addictive drugs, particularly barbiturates.

The registration of all suicide attempts together with followup supervision would help too. But the greatest need of all is public understanding so that our efforts to give effective psychiatric treatment to people of suicidal tendencies or who have actually attempted suicide will not be blocked by either legal proceedings or outdated prejudices.



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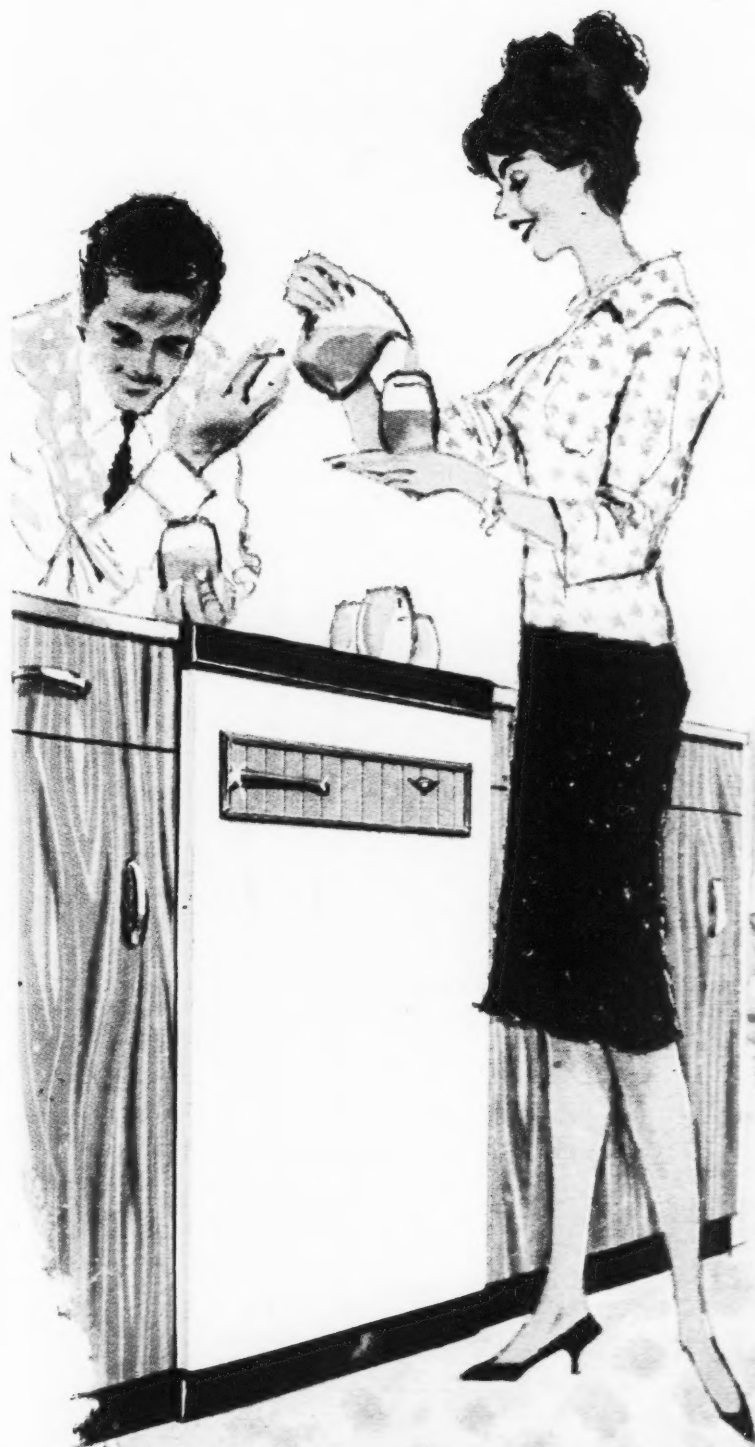
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*Castro addressing UN: His violent manner and explosive impetuosity continue to exacerbate Cuban-U.S. relations.*

## Is Cuba A Communist Beachhead?

by Barry Lando

THE WHOLE OF Manhattan Island breathed a sigh of relief when Fidel Castro departed last month after the hectic opening sessions of the present UN Assembly. But this flamboyant, bearded Cuban represents one of the most significant and controversial revolutionary movements of this century. It is also among the most misunderstood.

For Canada, through its American news sources, has read of his raving speeches and histrionics but not of the national background to his actions. It has read of the executions and repressions but not of the countless reforms he has put into motion. In Canada we have been led to believe that Castro is a product of Communism. But in fact, he is the epitome of a nationwide movement of young and therefore hot-headed radicals.

Jean-Paul Sartre, after having spent a short time in Cuba, said of the Revolution that "the greatest misfortune is not the expropriation of property, but the accession to power of children." And it is true that the ages of the present Cuban leaders make the U.S. election debate on presidential maturity appear irrelevant.

Castro is premier at thirty-two. "Che" Guevara, President of the Cuban National Bank, is thirty, and Raoul Castro, head of the armed forces, is a wizened twenty-eight. It was such young men who had to overthrow the Batista regime and enact much-needed economic, political, and

social reforms, simply because their elders—those who perhaps might be considered more responsible—did *not* act to rid Cuba of her triple burden of tyranny, poverty and corruption.

On coming into office, the Castro regime made the following statement: "The problems of land, of industrialisation, of housing, of unemployment, of education and of public health—these are the six questions that our efforts are resolutely bent on resolving, in addition to the attainment of public freedoms and political democracy."

Within that frame of reference Castro, in the past nineteen months, has started an impressive and lengthy series of reforms. Prostitution and dope peddling, for years major industries in Havana, have been virtually eliminated. An extensive program of agrarian reform has been undertaken, first to diversify production so that the Cuban economy's reliance on sugar may be ended, and second, to distribute land to hundreds of thousands who never owned the land they worked. In addition, hundreds of farm co-operatives have been established to replace the former semi-feudal agricultural organization that predominated in many areas of the island.

Nor have the cities been neglected. In a nation that was once riddled with poverty, illiteracy, and disease, hundreds of new parks, schools, hospitals and low-rented houses have been constructed, or

are in the process of construction.

Because of these dramatic social and economic changes he has brought about, and contrary to the reports of most North American journalists, Castro enjoys widespread popularity in Cuba. The millions of agricultural workers who were the first to benefit from his reforms are naturally among his most devoted supporters. When Fidel speaks he is talking to them in a language and in concepts they can readily understand.

Theirs is a simple life with a basic desire for material improvement. And this Castro has given them. During my travels in Cuba, I found these farm workers very willing to argue volubly for hours with any hapless passerby who might cast the slightest aspersion on Fidel or his reforms.

In the cities, the youth of Cuba are Castro's main source of strength and his most fervid and consistent admirers. They fill positions in all echelons of the military forces and volunteer for training in the Cuban militia. Many spend their holidays in the country aiding the peasant farmers and working in schools and hospitals. Their dedication to the ideals and goals of the revolution is exemplified by the remark of a young economics student from the University of Havana whom I questioned about the possibility of Castro's assassination: "Fidel is educating us all to the Revolution," he replied, "If he dies, I will take over."



Fidel and K.: Is the hug a squeeze?

Why should the Cuban youth be so passionately pro-Castro? The answer is not so much that the younger generation is the most idealistic, as that it is the most in need of an ideal. Since the establishment of the Republic in 1903, Cuban students have lived on an island that has been continuously racked by corruption, unspeakable brutality, poverty, disease, and illiteracy. Through their lectures and textbooks they learned of the thriving, prosperous nations on their doorstep. They came to know the principles of democracy and political freedom while they lived under atrocious tyrannies.

Such overwhelming contrasts could not be ignored. When they questioned their lot they were even more frustrated. Their people were industrious. The land possesses enough natural resources: rich fertile earth, large untapped mineral deposits, hydro-electric power and good harbors. Why should not Cuba have the same prosperity and rights that wealthier nations have attained?

For the Cuban students, therefore, Castro represents the fulfilment of their most profound aspirations: the attainment of political liberty and, through that, the social and economic development of their nation. For he also signifies for them the end of foreign economic and political domination, whether real or imagined, and the opportunity for Cuba to attain international recognition as an independent and free nation at liberty to shape its own future. "Viva Fidel" is the slogan that resounds in class rooms, assembly halls, bars, street corners and stadiums throughout the island.

Under the pressure of this increasing fanaticism, it is true that democracy, as we know it, does not exist today in Cuba. One is either for or against the Revolution—there is no half-way point.

The Revolution, according to Castro, represents the will of the people; anyone against the Revolution is thus against the people, and his opinions verge on treason.

But democracy has *never* really existed in Cuba. Under a succession of corrupt

regimes, elections and official professions of freedom of speech and action were a tragic farce. Thus, Castro's economic and social reforms are of far greater immediate import than vague and unrealized talk of democratic rights. And with or without elections, Castro does enjoy the support of a great majority of the nation.

What of the charge that he is either himself a Communist, or is dominated by the Communists? It is undeniable that the Communists have made great gains in Cuba since the overthrow of Batista. However, though the Communists are an important influence in Cuba, they are by no means in control.

In Cuba there is a small hard core of party members, who receive their orders directly from Moscow and fully subscribe to the doctrine of international class warfare and violent revolution. But the majority of those Cubans who are mouthing Communist-style expression against the "Imperialists", who are wearing "China-Latin America" friendship buttons in their lapels, and who are buying copies of the works of Marx and Lenin, are not Communists by our standards at all.

Ted Schulz, of *The New York Times*, has stated very concisely that "it is not the Revolution that has identified itself with the Communists, but the Communists who have identified themselves with the Revolution."

In contrast to the blatant hostility of the United States, Communist propagandizers have never ceased to state their sympathies with the revolutionary ideals of the Cuban people. They have always claimed to favor the overthrow of "imperialistic monopolies" and to fight for the improvement of living conditions among impoverished agricultural and industrial workers. These are the major goals of Castro's revolution and strike sympathetic cords among millions of Cuban laborers and students.

In any case, for many true democrats in Latin America the word "Communist" has lost much of its sting. It has been flung around too widely and used too frequently by tyrannical Latin American dictators against *any* individuals who attempt to oppose them. At no time while I was in Cuba, among the many people from all classes and professions to whom I talked, did I meet anyone who claimed to be a Communist. "We are Catholics. How can we be Communists?" they all maintained. "We have just freed ourselves from the domination of one power; why should we submit to serfdom to another? We desire to be free and independent; to do what we wish without regard for Russia or the United States."

Many in North America find it difficult to adjust to the idea that there is another position to take except pro or anti-Communist. Secretary of State Herter continues to follow the Dulles line that neutralism is tantamount to Communism.

However, neutralism is a concept that we must learn to understand. The present session of the United Nations is demonstrating the increasing power and influence of the neutralist block of nations in contemporary international politics.

States such as Indonesia, India, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and now Cuba, claim the right to trade with and recognize whatever countries they wish, without regard for the dictates of either the U.S. or the USSR. Yet correspondents and foreign ministers are still eager to pounce on such acts as Cuba's recognition of Red China and Castro's flight back to Cuba in a Russian plane, as conclusive evidence of Fidel's defection to the Communist camp. They forget that Britain both recognizes and trades with Red China, and that Castro used a Russian plane because his own Cuban plane was impounded by the U.S. to pay for Cuban debts owing to United States commercial interests.

In their attempts to arouse Cuban hostility towards the United States, the Com-



"Viva Fidel" is student slogan that resounds in classrooms in all Cuba.

munists have a good base of latent resentment upon which to build. The list of U.S. diplomatic blunders and economic excesses is extremely lengthy. And the Cubans, like most Latin Americans, will not stand for hypocrisy, whether it be willful or unintentional. The U.S. has always claimed to be the great champion of democracy, yet it has supported and continues to support men like Batista, Trujillo, or Jimenez who, because they declared themselves to be loyal members of the anti-Communist clan, seemed to get *carte blanche* to incarcerate thousands of people and slaughter hundreds of others with soldiers trained by United States military advisers, and with guns supplied as part of the program of "mutual defence" by the U.S.

It is difficult for Cubans in particular to believe in the United States' professions of unwillingness to meddle in Cuban internal affairs when the U.S. administration reduces the vital sugar quota, brings ex-supporters of Batista to testify before the



senate, and now imposes a total embargo on sales to Cuba of a number of items crucial to Cuba's economy.

It is true that Castro, by his violent manner and explosive impetuosity, has done a great deal to exacerbate relations between his nation and the U.S. However, his acceptance of Khrushchov's offer of Russian rocket support is not all that radical an act when one considers that millions of Cubans actually fear military aggression from the United States. The thousands of young Cubans whom I saw drilling for the Home Guard do not feel that their fears are unfounded for they point to the "open secret" of the U.S.'s repression of the radical leftist regime in Guatemala in 1953.

Under the Platt Amendment, which was in force between 1903 and 1933, the United States did have the right of intervention in Cuba's internal affairs, and exercised it several times. What is more, reactionary senators in the U.S. are still openly advocating armed intervention in Cuba, and their words are being given full coverage by the Cuban press.

Today, relations between the United States and Cuba appear increasingly critical. On September 30, the State Department advised tourists to stay away from the island and told women and children of U.S. nationals working in Cuba to return to the United States. Officers in high ranks of the U.S. Navy and Air Force have claimed the U.S. will oppose with force any attempt to seize the United States' naval base at Guantanamo Bay—the same naval base that has been threateningly alluded to in many of Castro's recent speeches.

What is going to be the ultimate resolution of this tragic situation cannot as yet be foreseen. At present, it appears that the United States will attempt by economic sanctions to force Castro to come to terms with the State Department. This manoeuvre might be successful, though it could also serve to drive Fidel further towards the Communist camp.

A more desirable solution to the Cuban Revolution would be that of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 which also saw the nationalization and expropriation of U.S. holdings. In the end, a policy of moderation gradually ensued, as the revolutionary regime gained economic stability and political experience.

If the United States would show more restraint in its reactions to Castro's often irresponsible and impetuous actions, and attempt not to irritate relations by violent political attacks and economic sanctions, it might well be that with suitable offers of aid, and mature attempts to understand contemporary Cuba, friendly relations would once again come into being between the two nations.

Though what occurs in Cuba within the next few months is of utmost importance, of far greater and lasting long-run

concern is what Cuba symbolizes for the rest of Latin America. In a recent article in this magazine, H. J. Knowles described the dire conditions of poverty, disease and illiteracy, as well as the rising dissatisfaction and restlessness of the underdeveloped nations in South America. [SN: October 1]

Though a majority of Latin American students to whom I spoke this summer, felt that Castro had become too radical in his policies, all enthusiastically proclaimed their support for the principles of the Revolution itself. Like their contemporaries in Cuba, they are fed up with waiting for moderate reform; they desire a true social and economic revolution. Cuba is a symbol of the rapid change they are agitating for.

Also, as in Cuba, though the majority of those desiring rapid change are not Communists, the Communists have identified themselves with their ideals and have been extremely successful in creating and magnifying hostility against "Yankee imperialists". Many Latin Americans, too, are bitter because of the lack of financial aid the U.S. has extended to their nations while spending billions in Europe and the Far East.

It seems to me that the democratic nations of North America must learn the lessons of Cuba before they have to face similar situations again in other Latin American states such as Nicaragua, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, and Peru. There are many potential Castros and Cubas in the lands to the South. And unless there is a radical change in our policy, the Communists will continue their dramatic success in propaganda and infiltration among the younger generations in those countries.

As for Canada, because we presently enjoy the good will of the nations of the Southern Hemisphere, there is no reason to expect, ostrich-like, that this good will must, of necessity, continue *ad infinitum*, while we continue to ignore Latin America. The supply of Canadian capital available for foreign investment will be increasing within the next few years and Canada should therefore have every reason to desire to maintain her prestige among the Latin American nations.

For prestige at the moment we do have. Several Canadian industries in Cuba are doing their utmost to identify with the cause of the Revolution, to maintain their present business and avoid government hostility. The Royal Bank of Canada, for instance, has several large billboards about the island proclaiming itself to be a bank that takes keen interest in the future of the Cuban nation.

Aside from purely commercial interest, because of geographic ties, Canada has as great, if not greater, an obligation to combat poverty and Communism in Latin America as she presently does in the

Colombo Plan nations of South East Asia. Yet, while Canada now spends about five-sixths of her Foreign Aid allocation (\$48,000,000 out of a total of \$59,000,000) on direct aid to South East Asia, there is no similar established pattern program to the underdeveloped nations of the Southern Hemisphere.

Yet it is very striking how a relatively small amount expended on direct foreign aid can reap great benefits for both recipient and donor. Following the disastrous earthquakes that recently shook Chile, both the U.S. and Canada dramatically rushed aid to the hundreds of thousands of Chileans who had been left hungry and homeless. Arriving in Chile shortly after the earthquakes had terminated I was able to witness the very heartening response of the Chilean people to our aid.

Photographs of United States' aircraft and pilots and Canadian supplies of food, filled practically every magazine and newspaper on the street-corners of Santiago. People actually came up to me in the street to express their gratification for my having aided their nation.

Surely foreign aid does not have to wait for an earthquake for it to be effective, nor does it have to be in the form of massive financial transactions. Technical aid can also be of considerable import and influence. Canada could offer invaluable technical assistance to the Latin American nations in such fields as education, mining, livestock breeding, fishing, and advanced agricultural techniques. Exchange programs of students and technicians could be established to promote reciprocal understanding in this hemisphere as well as in furthering economic development in the lands South of the Equator.

And we ourselves, through newspapers, magazines, textbooks, and class rooms must increase our awareness of the sleeping giants to the South. For the present fuss between Castro and the U.S. shows all too clearly the folly of ignorance.



*Castro's popularity with the working people and farmers remains undiminished. When Fidel speaks, it is to talk their language.*

# Coal: Cool Appraisal of a Burning Problem

by Eugene M. Henry

TWO DECADES AGO COAL supplied more than 60 per cent of Canada's energy requirements. Now coal supplies less than 30 per cent. These two facts alone circumscribe the malaise which grips Canada's coal industry.

This two-decade change has brought immense problems in its train. Not only have Maritime coal mines been forced to close, or remain operative only when supported with public funds, but the Cape Breton area has been reduced to marginal existence. The problems have been social as well as economic. And no one can say when, or what, the end will be.

With this in mind, the Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the industry. Ivan C. Rand, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and now Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario, was named sole commissioner.

In outline, this is the situation in the coal industry as Dean Rand found it.

Canada's coal deposits are located on the eastern and western extremities of the Dominion. The main market for fuel is more than a thousand miles away in Western Quebec and Ontario, where Canadian industry lies concentrated relatively close to the main coal fields of the United States.

There was a time when waterborne American bituminous coal was the main

competitor of Canadian fuel in the Central Canada market. Through transportation subventions and a protective tariff, maritime coal was subsidized to meet the landed cost of U.S. coal on our Canadian fuel docks in the past.

Since gas and oil have reached the heartland of Canada, coal has been largely displaced—both U.S. and Canadian.

As a result the coal producers of the United States, aided and abetted by John L. Lewis and his miners, have driven aggressively and ruthlessly towards low-cost maximum production with modern and efficient machinery. Canadian mines have lagged seriously behind in this race.

The Rand Report records the sad competitive figures: "For 1958 the average cost at the pit-head for Nova Scotia coal was \$10.72 against U.S. prices ranging from \$3.60 to \$5.33. For the same period the average output per man in the U.S. was over 11 tons against 2.66 tons at the Nova Scotia mines."

Again, all CNR and CPR locomotives will be using oil by the end of this year and a market that reached 12 million tons per annum in the past will have disappeared completely in two months' time.

Those concerned with the marketing of subsidized coal in Central Canada have watched in dismay as the Federal authority participated in the financing of gas pipe lines that eventually displaced the very fuel product the taxpayer had been

supporting for years through transportation subventions.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Co. (DOSCO), which is the major operator in Nova Scotia, is anxious, in view of these conditions, to close as many of its unprofitable mines as possible. But pressure from both provincial and federal governments has kept them in production until a national coal policy can be formulated and the serious unemployment problems resulting from closure can be faced.

Dean Rand knew that his report was likely to be the basis for both the general policy and the specific remedial social action. And so it is in both specific and general terms and frames a national coal policy.

First he recommends that the Federal government replace the short term transportation subvention allowances currently supporting the movement of Canadian coal to Central Canada markets, with a ten-year program of basic and social subsidies payable directly to the eligible producing mines, not to exceed \$15.5 million per annum.

Convinced that Maritime coal production should approximate the future demand for it, in the regional markets close to the Atlantic provinces, Commissioner Rand calls for a subsidy program primarily designed to promote sales in these areas.

There would be a three-level scale of payments, up to \$5.50 per ton for consumption points on the Western Quebec and Ontario perimeter of the target market. Basic subsidies only will be paid for coal and lignite produced in the Western provinces, and eligible mines in New Brunswick are scheduled to receive substantially lower subsidies than those in the Cape Breton area.

The Report deals frankly and constructively with the basic social and economic issues involved. In some detail, Commissioner Rand comments on the history of Federal Government assistance, mine closures, the role of U.S. coal in Central Canada, provincial rights, Dosco coal operations and the fundamental reasons for supporting the production of coal in the Maritime Provinces, where the "naked facts are at odds with economics." A report to the Royal Commission by an expert from the UK is submitted as an appendix to the report in its entirety.

In reviewing the history of Federal government assistance to the Maritime coal



*Coal now supplies less than 30% of Canada's energy requirements.*



industry, Commissioner Rand points out that \$100 million has been provided from the Federal Treasury over a period of 30 years, and concludes:

"From all of this assistance, it is patent that the coal industry, especially that of Nova Scotia, is not in a position to complain of a lack of sympathetic appreciation on the part of the Dominion government of its handicaps or the social interests involved."

The Rand proposals, calling for continuing support concurrent with reduced operations in the Cape Breton fields, envisages carefully scheduled mine closures, and the eventual relocation of miners in the areas affected. The people in these communities will remain pre-occupied with these events. They will view the recommendations contained in the Rand Report as "too little and too late", and urgently solicit specific plans for continuity of security and employment close to home.

The resistance of Cape Breton miners to move elsewhere in Canada subsequent to mine closures, and the suggestion that displaced workers "over 40" are unable to find new employment elsewhere, are the most contentious social issues facing all levels of government attempting to deal with the "coal crisis". Social workers, educators, publishers and municipal officials in the area, will insist that Commissioner Rand has not given sufficient emphasis in his report to this aspect of the problem.

In due course they will ask for more details relative to the trade and vocational schools proposed for the Sydney district, and suggest that the failure to move Springhill miners elsewhere, after their disaster, stems primarily from lack of full scale permanent facilities and financing to handle such "in Canada" movements.

In answer to those who feel that the Canadian taxpayer should support full employment and maximum production in the Maritime mines to serve the Canadian market regardless of cost, Commissioner Rand says:

"... to send fuel, at the general government's expense, a thousand miles for consumption for purposes which are present locally but are served by a foreign fuel, appears to be an ultimate in absurdity."

The majority of the 1946 Royal Commissioners reached the following conclusion in their Report on this point.

"... Independence may be physically possible, but it is too impractical to merit further attention. Central Canada must therefore continue to rely on United States sources of supply ..."

Commissioner Rand states briefly, "I respectfully concur".

Notwithstanding the market forecasts for Canadian coal consumption which were submitted by interested parties during the course of his public hearings, Commissioner Rand took steps to secure special comment on this subject from provincial

## The Man Behind the Report

HONORABLE IVAN C. RAND, B.A.  
LL.B., Q.C.,

Eminent Canadian lawyer, jurist and teacher. Retired Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. One time Attorney-General for the Province of New Brunswick. Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Western Ontario.

Dean Rand was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1943 following a distinguished legal career in the Maritime provinces and Western Canada.

His Rand Formula award on the issue of union security in the Ford labor dispute of 1946 received international acclaim as a clear and scholarly dissertation on the rights and responsibilities of organized labor in modern industrial society.

Since his retirement from the Supreme Court he has been directing the organization and development of the new School of Law at Western.

Late in 1959 Prime Minister Diefenbaker appointed Dean Rand to act as a one-man Royal Commission in connection with Canada's coal in-



Dean Rand

dustry. His recommendations will be the subject of debate in the House of Commons. His proposals for social subsidies by the Federal government in support of depressed provincial areas represent a new concept of social planning for national unity in Canada.

authorities and large industrial consumers of bituminous coal. With these forecasts, and other pertinent facts, he arrived at the following conclusion:

"A production of five million tons a year at Sydney cannot be permitted, even with present subsidies, simply because the purchasing market is not available; and within 10 years, as already remarked, not more, in my opinion, than three millions could, without higher subventions, be disposed of."

DOSCO management has yet to comment officially on the Rand Report, and it is unlikely that they will do so prior to further government action. After all, the "recommendations" contained in the Report are nothing more than that. In addition, the Company must also make a new market survey, now that they have regional incentive subsidies to promote new coal sales.

In recent years, and in its brief to the Commission, DOSCO has called for long-term support that would permit future planning consistent with good business practice. Then too, the Commissioner recognizes the need for low interest Federal Government loans for capital expenditures urgently required for coal mining facilities, as proposed by W. W. Sheppard, coal mining expert from the UK.

The Sheppard Report makes broad comment and major proposals for improving DOSCO management and production methods. In discreet language he makes oblique but definite reference to the need

for closer liaison between sales and production elements of the DOSCO coal operations. He makes it clear that substantial capital expenditures will be needed to keep even the most profitable units in efficient working order. Both Sheppard and Commissioner Rand make no attempt to estimate the eventual cost in dollars of the proposed program—that comes later—for another government to deal with perhaps.

DOSCO management is probably in general agreement with the Rand recommendations for their future operations.

There has been little reaction as yet from UMW miners. It would be a mistake to assume that silence indicates approval on the part of those who live constantly in the fear of closures and unemployment. We presume that William H. Marsh, President of District 26, UMW, has been giving the report extensive study in recent days. At an early date, he can be expected to renew his representations on behalf of his people for full employment based on a Canadian market for Canadian coal.

Canadian importers of bituminous coal report that they are impressed with the reasonable and realistic approach to the subject, as they continue to compete in the Central Canada market under difficult marketing conditions.

Spokesmen for the New Brunswick mines have not hesitated to criticize the subsidy provisions in the Rand Report applicable to their province. Some of the smaller mines, producing less than 50,000 tons a year, will not be eligible for the

proposed subsidy program, and those which do participate will do so on a basis well below the figures set to support the Cape Breton mines.

Could it be that Commissioner Rand is recommending what he deems to be fair and reasonable Federal government support for a province that has not itself exhibited an interest or ability to make maximum use of the product? For it has been decided that the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission will use residual oil, rather than coal, in its new thermal plant at East Saint John. Other large industrial users of coal in the province have also seen fit to switch from coal to oil. Commissioner Rand does not avoid comment on this situation. He says:

"With a local interest in coal one would think that the provinces seeking Dominion action in aid would at least do their part in the use of their own coal . . ."

For other reasons, the Commissioner has seen fit to exclude Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan from his proposed social subsidy program. He recommends that producers there be paid basic subsidies only. He excludes the coal exports to Japan from social subsidies.

It is well known that these provinces are primarily interested in developing markets for gas and oil, at the expense of coal and lignite from their own areas. Commissioner Rand contends that the payment of social subsidies under these circumstances would be unwarranted. He also records the fact that these provincial governments did not solicit Federal government assistance of the type proposed to maintain a reasonable level of production in the Maritimes, where the regional economy is virtually dependent upon the mining of coal for survival.

Many Canadians believe that non-economic measures are sometimes necessary to preserve national unity. The Commissioner stresses the fact that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia played an early and decisive role in the growth of this na-

tion, and urges that those enjoying a more prosperous way of life in other parts of Canada treat their provincial neighbours as something more than poor relations.

He says that a Canadian policy devoid of any form of direct public aid would generate an economic slum area in Cape Breton like the one in West Virginia, where derelict coal towns stand as monuments to the lack of such a policy in the United States.

The Report solicits appreciation of the substantial benefits accruing to this country through the sale of Canadian natural gas in California and other U.S. markets. Coupled with the Commissioner's recommendations for a National Coal Policy as outlined in his report, these observations seem to suggest that a Continental Fuels Policy is in the best interests of both the United States and Canada. He views with great concern the dumping of gas at the expense of the domestic consumer and the wasteful use of it under steam boilers.

The Commissioner recommends that the Dominion Coal Board be reorganized and reduced in size, with Directors who are free of association with the coal industry. In this connection, some of those vitally concerned in these matters would acclaim the appointment of Commissioner Rand to the reconstituted Board, in the event that it is called upon to administer subsidies and policies founded on his recommendations.

Suppose Parliament in its wisdom approves the Rand Report in its entirety, what will happen and who will benefit?

For the first time DOSCO can look forward to running a coal subsidiary that has some semblance of a business operation. A schedule can be developed for mine closures that will permit all levels of government and the miners themselves to plan for future moves.

DOSCO salesmen can start selling in the regional markets where their incentive subsidies will stimulate maximum production and profits. Plans and programs for the

trade and vocational schools can be prepared.

Estimates of future capital expenditure programs in the Sydney area can be developed.

The taxpayer can rest assured that the subsidy phase of the Rand program will not go beyond the level reached last year, i.e. 15.5 millions.

If the Western mines are to keep their export orders from Japan the provincial governments will be forced to pick up the ticket left by the Federal government for the more affluent and responsible authorities.

The National Energy Board and other agencies can take official notice of the "naked facts" i.e. that if Canada sells hundreds of millions worth of one fuel into California and other States of the Union, it is not unreasonable to import another fuel into central Canada as part of a continental fuels policy.

Faced with a degree of stability, banks and businessmen in the mining regions should be able to go ahead with certain plans not previously possible under the short-term transportation subvention programs.

Henceforth, payments that formerly went to the CNR and CPR will go direct to the producing mine.

National unity should be strengthened with the new concept of social planning, i.e. the payment of social subsidies by the Federal authority to support depressed provincial areas.

Action is needed soon. The present subvention program expires March 31 next, and some measures must be taken to deal with "the crisis" from that date forward. The Prime Minister has announced a fall session soon, so the Rand Report is likely to receive early debate and action. If such is the case, the prevailing "atmosphere of gloom and apprehension" hanging over Cape Breton coal towns should be replaced "with one of hope and aspiration".



*Gas and oil reaching the heartland of Canada via pipe lines largely displaced coal, both U.S. and Canadian.*



## Research

by Peter Desbarats

### New Steps in Radiation Protection

PUBLIC ORATORY about "fallout" has abated with the temporary cessation of atomic tests, but government scientists are working quietly to provide Canadians with the facts of atomic life.

Already the basic elements of a complex radiation detection network cover Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia. It is designed to act as a huge "Geiger counter" placed against the life processes of the nation.

Today the network can provide Canadians with an instant and accurate warning of any increase in radiation levels throughout the country. In the future, it will not only react to changes in radiation levels but estimate their effects on human life.

The detection network is one of a growing number of services now operated by the Radiation Protection Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare under its senior scientific officer, Dr. P. M. Bird.

Some indication of the government's concern about radiation can be gained from the rapid expansion of the division in recent years. In 1949, it consisted of two scientists and a technician — working under the department's industrial health division. Their job was to supervise the use of radioactive materials outside government atomic energy projects.

Today the radiation protection division has 46 established personnel positions. Supervision of radioactive materials in hospitals, laboratories and factories is only a small part of its work. It is interested in every source of natural and man-made radiation in Canada, whether it lies in the rocks of the Canadian Shield, in university reactors or in our very bones.

Within three years, the division will occupy a new radiation protection center to be started this year on the outskirts of Ottawa. When the centre is finished in 1963, it will house a staff of approximately 75 people.

Canadian scientists had been working on the problem of protecting humans from radiation long before the spectacular hazards of fallout made headlines across the country. The present division traces its origin to the work of scientists in the immediate postwar years at the government's atomic plant at Chalk River, Ont.

Workers at the plant were the first Canadians who had to learn to live in close proximity to large quantities of man-made radioactive materials. A special radiation protection service was established at Chalk River to safeguard their health.

The Department of National Health and Welfare moved into the picture when radioactive materials began to appear in hospitals, laboratories and civilian industries. In 1949 a Chalk River scientist, Dr.



Films now guard 10,000 Canadians.

G. H. Guest, was brought to Ottawa to head a new health radiation section of the department's industrial health division. Dr. Bird, a physicist, joined him after completing studies at Canadian and British Universities.

From then on, no one in Canada was permitted to use radioactive material until his application had been cleared by the division. Each applicant had to show that his facilities were designed and his staff trained to handle radioactive materials safely.

Technical personnel were added to the division to check design features of radioactive installations. As radiation became an effective weapon against disease, medical experts were hired to check amounts of radiation received by patients undergoing the new treatments in hospital.

A special film service was created for people working with the cobalt "bombs" in hospitals and with other sources of penetrating gamma rays.

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small squares of film, changed every two weeks, are worn in plastic holders clipped to work clothes.

By studying the films returned to service headquarters in Ottawa, scientists can determine amounts of radiation received by individual workers during each two-week period. A complex accounting system enables them to keep "running scores" of the individual radiation totals.

Whenever these totals threaten to exceed limits set by the International Commission on Radiation Protection, the division contacts the workers concerned and helps them and their employers to take protective measures.

The growth of this film service in recent years gives some idea of the important role of atomic energy in Canadian life today. In 1951, 375 Canadians wore the plastic film-holders. Today, the service protects the lives of more than 10,000 people.

About 7,600 of these "subscribers" work with X-rays or radioactive materials in hospitals and medical offices and clinics. About 1,400 are in industry, 700 in research laboratories, 400 in national defence establishments and 250 in dental offices.

The film service is compulsory for persons working with radioactive materials but X-ray technicians use it on a voluntary basis.

Last year the service spotted and helped to protect 10 workers who were receiving radiation in excess of limits set by the international commission.

Unfortunately, the small squares of film are unable to detect less penetrating types of radiation. They offer no protection, for instance, to technicians using beta-ray meters to measure thicknesses of metal, paper and other sheet materials produced in modern factories.

But these latter short-range radiation installations have to be approved by the division before they come into operation, and regular checks by travelling inspectors will assure their correct operation. This work is carried on in co-operation with provincial health authorities.

The division's original reactor safety program today has expanded to cover civilian power reactors and university reactors now operating or under construction. The safety of reactor personnel and people living near reactor sites is the responsibility of Dr. A. H. Booth, a former Chalk River scientist who joined the division two years ago.

When this program is in full operation, in another two years, it will involve constant checks of radiation in areas surrounding reactor sites. Surveys of normal background radiation in other parts of Canada will be made for control purposes.

While X-ray technicians in hospitals are protected by the film service, the medical services branch of the division is



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concerned about the amount of radiation received by patients undergoing X-ray treatment. Dr. W. J. D. Cooke now has started a study of radiation received by the reproductive organs of X-ray patients.

All these programs are concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, where scientists and technicians release controlled amounts of radiation for constructive purposes. But atomic and nuclear bomb tests, in the past, have acted as huge generators of radioactive materials scattered broadside across the world. Under constant pressure from an alarmed public, the radiation protection division has gradually built up a network of observation points to detect this type of man-made radiation.

The fallout detection program started in 1955 with the collection of powdered milk samples from milk-producing areas across Canada. Today these samples are gathered every month at 16 stations for analysis at the division's radiochemical laboratory in Ottawa. Each of the samples is put through a 36-day process at the lab to determine the amount of radioactive strontium-90 it contains.

Twenty-five meteorological stations, stretching across the country from Torbay, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, BC, now mail daily air samples to the division's physics laboratory in Ottawa. Radioactive particles in the atmosphere are collected by drawing air continuously through a filter paper for a 24-hour period.

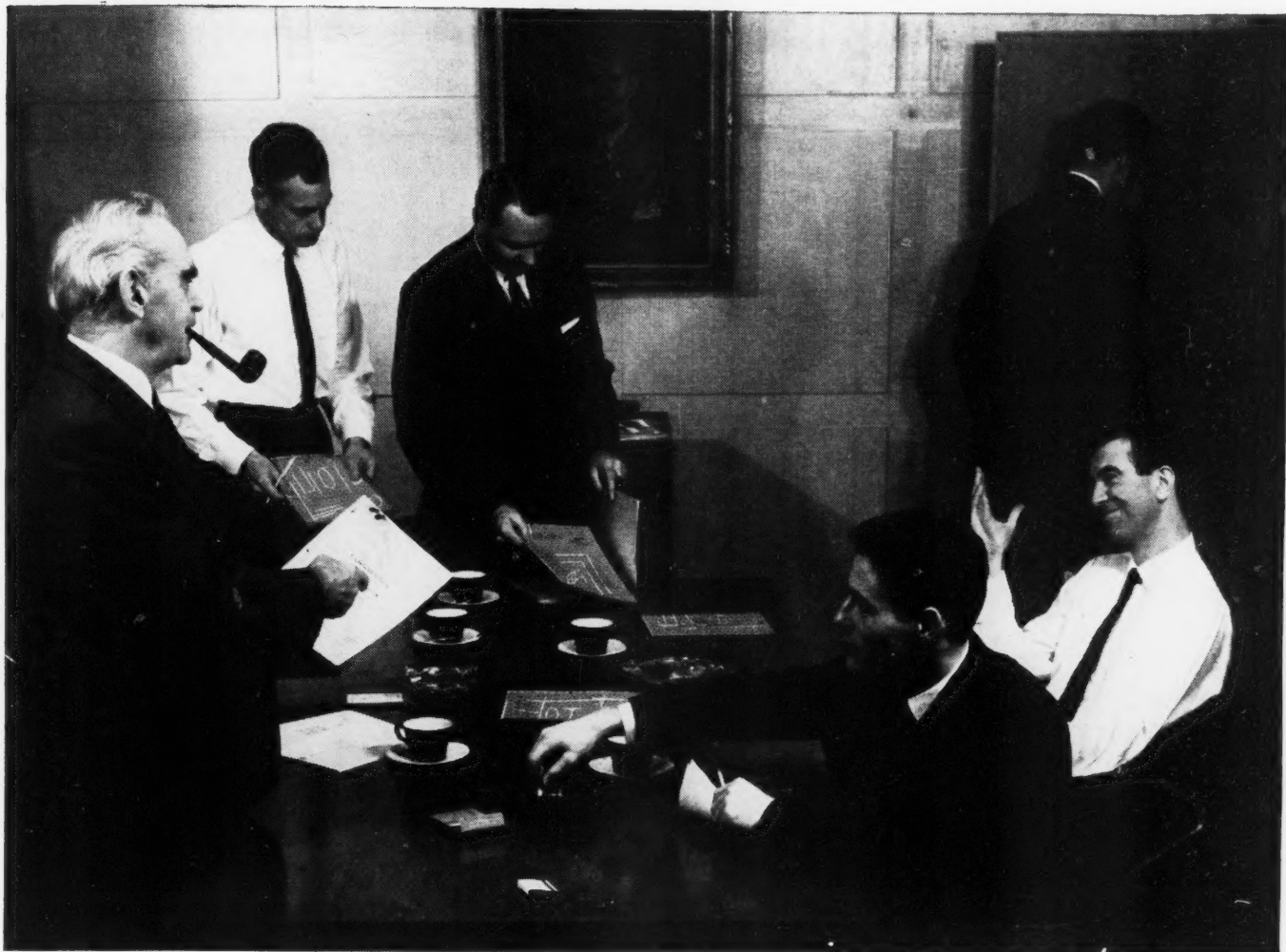
The same meteorological stations also ship monthly rainfall samples to the lab in plastic containers. The samples are boiled until all the water has evaporated and the solid residues are tested for radioactivity.

Both the air and rainfall sampling programs have been in full operation for about a year. Results are published in a quarterly report which also includes data from the milk sampling program.

Considered comprehensively, these individual studies produce a pattern of "observation points" designed to follow the course of man-made radioactive particles from the moment they enter the atmosphere until they reach targets within the human body. Eventually, data will be collected to show the relationship between radiation in the air, rainfall, soil, food and human beings.

This information will enable scientists in future to forecast the end result of any new increases in radiation initially detected by the air and rainfall surveys. If nuclear bombs tests occur again in the future, scientists at Ottawa will also be able to give Canadians a fairly accurate idea of their eventual effect on radiation in the human body. This data also is a necessary starting-point for scientists attempting to determine long-range effects of radiation on human life.





that wraps it up gentlemen!....

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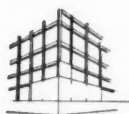
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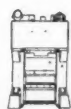
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## Ottawa Letter

by Raymond Rodgers

### Does the Cabinet Govern Canada?

Now that the new Cabinet members have moved to their desks and the dust has settled somewhat we would like to raise one very big question about the whole business. Perhaps the informed public will thereby be prompted to give some consideration to the whole trend of our form of Cabinet Government. For there is a definite new trend emerging, and that is for the higher Civil Servants to make more and more of the real suggestions; the Cabinet (and under Diefenbaker, more the PM than the members individually) simply endorses or blocks policies welling up from below.

Many will argue this is a good thing. The day of the technocrat has arrived and we can do with less, rather than more, meddling from inexperienced politicians. Fine, if that is what we want. But let us at least be aware of what the implications are.

The doubtful relevance of experience and position is reflected in the new Cabinet. Some figures, like Hugh John Flemming, have a working background for the job to be done. Given a business-oriented Government it is probably only natural that a businessman like George Hees should get Trade and Commerce. Defence Member Douglas Harkness has a military background though he will have to watch the old saying about generals always planning for the last war.

But some of Diefenbaker's Cabinet gives reason to doubt. The senior men, with the outstanding exception of External Affairs Minister Green, all have some prior academic, parliamentary, or practical training in their fields. But with some of the junior men the emphasis is on the parliamentary rather than the academic or practical. We do not intend to embarrass by mentioning names, for these appointments are the result of a system. But the system needs to be questioned.

As if to reinforce our contention, it is interesting to note that many shifted Ministers plan to take, not only their personal secretaries, but also their executive or "substantive" assistants with them to their new portfolios. Many might ask if, from the standpoint of efficiency, it would not be better for Mac Brown to stay

in Agriculture; Roy Faibish — that mystic and politician rolled into one — to stay in Northern Affairs; Mel Jack to remain with Transport; and Pierre Chauloux to stay on in the Solicitor-General's office. But no, it seems that a knowledge of Ministers' habits is more important than a knowledge of the field, so they are all moving with their masters.

Of course, the answer to this has two parts. The first consists of Diefenbaker's firm grasp of certain political principles. For example, if you want to keep a firm rein on External Affairs and Defence you appoint a non-specialist like Green and an obedient Lieutenant-Colonel like Harkness to these jobs. If you want to dominate the Cabinet, you make it the largest in Canadian history so that, in accordance with one of Parkinson's ubiquitous laws, it surpasses the point of collective efficacy.

Diefenbaker realizes the necessity of using these principles; despite talk in many circles about a "stronger" Cabinet to face the supposed 1961 election, it is clear that

the new Cabinet primarily strengthens the focus on The Chief himself. The PM is trying to grasp the role of a Party Leader as found in much of modern British, and some of Canada's parliamentary history. This at least he wants, given the impossibility of God-given leadership either in Canada or in the person of John Diefenbaker.

The other part of the answer is the principle of regional representation. This, more than political personalities, underlies the frequent irrelevance between training and position in the Canadian Cabinet. George Pearkes actually had an outstanding background preparing him for Defence. But many suspect that the PM was worried right from the start that Pearkes would be caricatured as a Blimp — which his friends (and even some of his enemies) say he is not.

Nevertheless any such worries were necessarily weighed against the problem of West Coast representation. Pearkes happened in the old days to meet two requirements. Green meets only one — the fact he comes from B.C. — but that, plus a respect for his personal shrewdness, was sufficient to put him into External Affairs.

Some newsmen, but not those from Quebec, have expressed surprise at the elevation of Leon Balcer to the high post of Transport Minister. But this elevation was necessary, from the point of view of regional representation, to give French Canada at least one major portfolio. It is doubtful whether even this, along with the appointment of Noel Dorion to State and the retention of Paul Comtois and Pierre Sevigny, will satisfy Quebec requirements, especially when William Hamilton, though a most efficient minister, is not a



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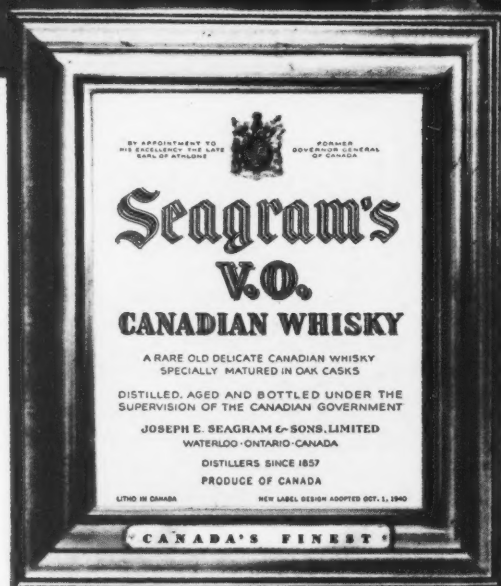
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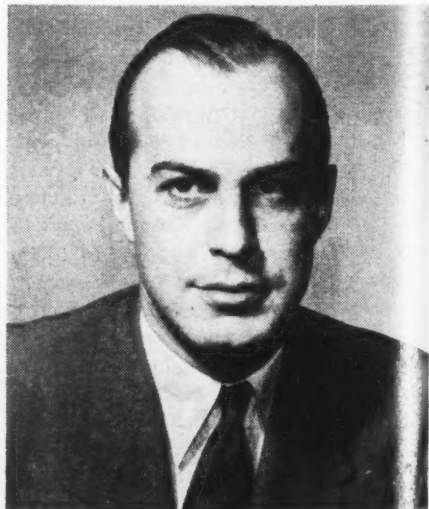
Defence Minister Harkness: Obedient?

Quebecois. The Balcer appointment was made almost purely on the basis of regional representation—which is not to disparage Balcer's experience in such matters as the St. Lawrence Seaway pilot dispute.

Of course we need some kind of regional representation in the Canadian form of Government. The Senate was originally supposed to look after this but nowadays the Senate is as far removed from practical government as is the individual independent MP.

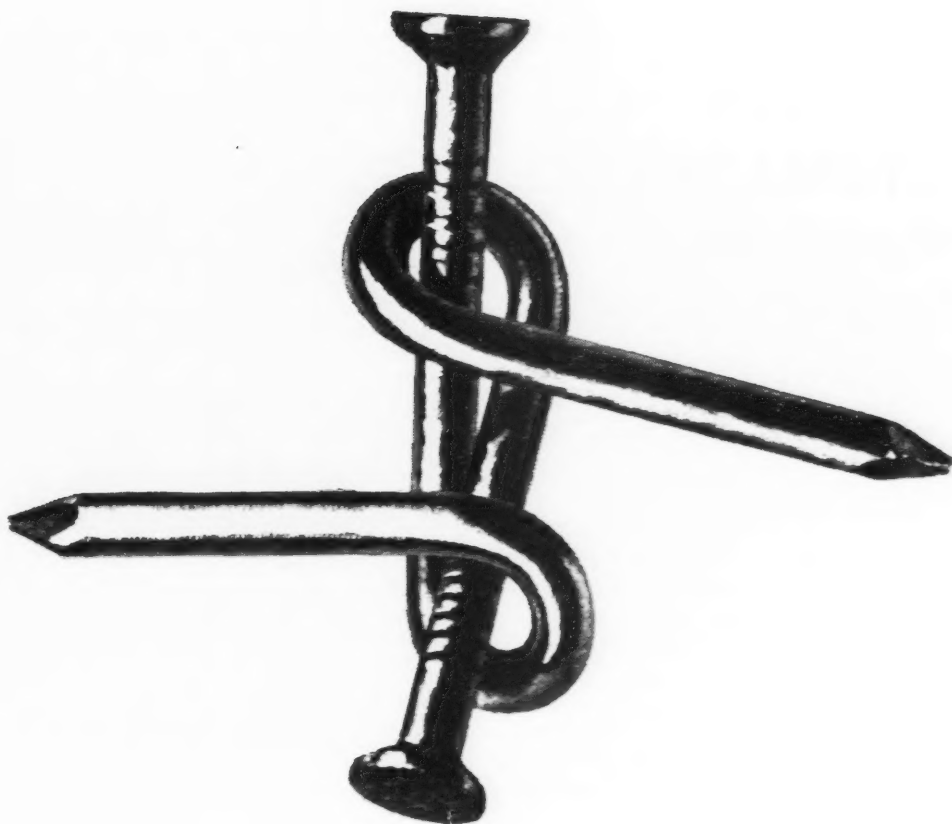
Somehow or other, given the centrifugal forces operating in Canada (and particularly in Quebec), some means has to be found for regional representation in the high seat of government. But it is years since anybody questioned whether or not our present system is the best one.

Can we be all that sure that individual provinces would resent Ministers for Regional Problems? Certainly there are indications that the Maritimes would not reject the proposal out of hand. And Quebec would be only too glad to secure further representation in the highest echelon of the Civil Service (particularly the Foreign Service) where, to come back to our starting point, much of the real government of Canada takes place.



Transport Minister Balcer: Regional?





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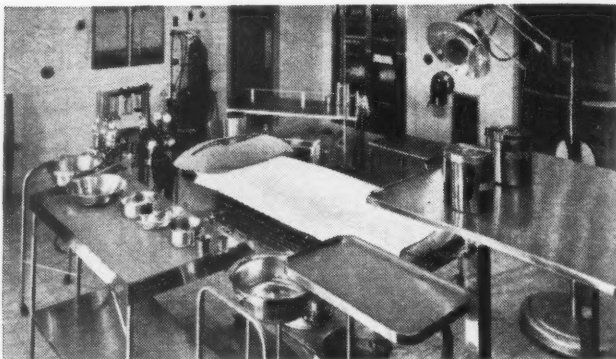
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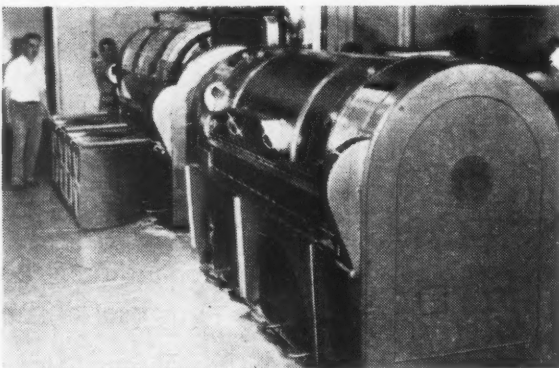
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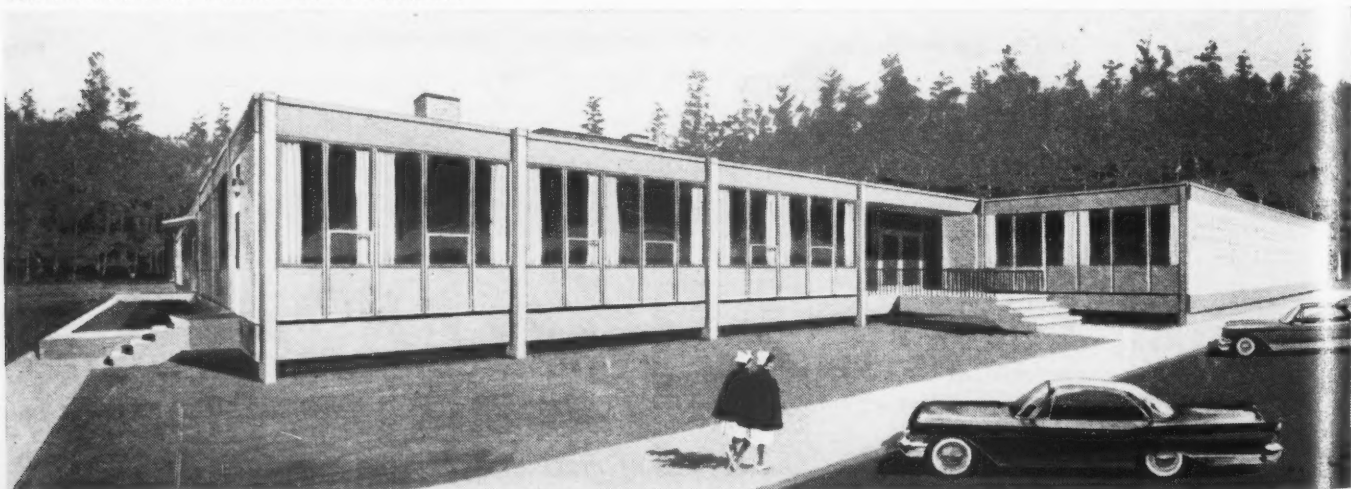


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## Letter from New York

by Anthony West

### For the Least Objectionable

IT HAS BEEN difficult, in these past few weeks, to turn from the excitements of the splendid international raree-show which has made New York, albeit greatly against its will, into a true world capital at last, to the flatness and vacuity of the dimmest Presidential campaign of record.

While the United States was engaged once again in the ridiculous business of demanding the exclusion of China from the UN as a pledge of love from its friends and allies, and overdrawing still further on its account of responsibility and prestige, Vice-President Nixon was remorselessly continuing his "just folks" tactics and getting up on his feet to prove whenever he could that he was a nice likeable guy with a family and without a single dangerous thought in his head that mightn't have been put there by the leader writer of a small town newspaper.

After Ambassador Wadsworth had won a nominal victory on the China question, with a vote which was a shattering revelation of the decline of U.S. floor leadership in the General Assembly, Nixon was to be seen and heard playing the same game.

Americans and America, he continued to assert, had never stood higher in the world's esteem. His utterances on this question were, however, less important than his next major move, which was to appear on the empty morning streets of Billings, Montana, to borrow two dollars and fifty cents from a cop so that he could get some breakfast. This was playing with fire, but the Vice-President showed right away that he could handle it. He did not then go off to get himself any fancy-pants two dollar breakfast; he went to a nearby eatery and took the 85-cent special.

The effect of Nixon's tactics on the journalists covering his campaign is devastating, and their complaints are pitiful as they uncomprehendingly watch his on-goings. Maddened by his refusal to say anything that might puzzle, confuse, or distress any single voter they have begun to say that he must be losing ground on this account and the thimblerriggers who run the polls have now begun cooking their results to show that he is.

There is room to doubt it. The colorless image of an ordinary man which the Vice-President is so carefully constructing is not objectionable to ordinary people, and in many ways Nixon's appeal to the ordinary man resembles the appeal President Truman made to the voters when he wiped the floor with poor Tom Dewey, who was as bright as a button. Nixon's approach is a good deal less salty than Truman's was, which is to say in other terms that Nixon is making a play for the women's vote where Truman was getting to the men, but in both cases the idea behind the play is the same.

Like Truman, Nixon has decided, probably correctly, that Republicans vote Republican and Democrats vote Democratic, and that elections are won by whoever draws in the most of that uncommitted mass of political zombies who belong to the 30 per cent or so of the eligible voters who do not ordinarily go to the polls at all.

Eisenhower's six and a half million majority came out of this limbo and these non-politicals voted for him partly because he was not a regular politician, and partly because he gave out simplifications of complex issues in folksy language. He had taken part in great events, and had mingled with the great captains of great nations, and he was still from Abilene, and as nice a guy as you could wish to meet.

Nixon lacks the splendor which had attached itself to the General, but he has been in the White House or near it for eight years, and that is something in the line of greatness. He has met his Kings, Queens and Heads of State and he remains just like an awful lot of people all the same.

For every voter who is scared by his hesitant approach to big issues there are probably two who think that these are serious matters which need a lot of thought and that it's just as well not to be too sure of the answers, or to be committed, before all the facts are in. It is those two voters, one of whom does not as a rule vote, Nixon is out to get. He is not making any bid for the people who voted for Stevenson last time or the time before that; he can win handily



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without them just as the President could.

When Kennedy speaks he has not a word to waste on Nixon. He addresses himself simultaneously to the obscurantist, McCarthyite, voting mass which provides the Democratic party with two-thirds of its marching strength in the north, and to the intelligentsia (who voted for Stevenson) who provide the other third. All his utterances have this bifurcated form.

He has of late taken up the Cuban issue and his opening speech on that question was a typical performance. Its opening and closing paragraphs were a denunciation of Communist Cuba such as he would have to make to please his precinct organisations in Massachusetts, where the Democratic party is somewhat to the right of the Italian clerical Christian-Democratic party. The middle of the speech was a paraphrase of a pro-Castro report from Cuba which appeared in the *New Republic* which gave a rational explanation of the dictator's behavior and made nonsense of the candidate's opening and closing paragraphs. The Kennedy straddle on this issue is typical.

It is most extreme in matters of fiscal policy. In one group of speeches on the question of economic growth Kennedy spoke with the voice of Galbraith who is for Keynesian pump-priming of the economy with federal money and who considers the idea of balancing the budget an outworn shibboleth, and in another group he came out hot and strong for reduced federal expenditures and a balanced budget. Kennedy has espoused these irreconcilables while building up an interlocking network of similar straddles. In Maine he even made a brief but nonetheless staggering appearance in the role of a high tariff protectionist.

One of the curious, and interesting, things about this election is the large number of regular Republicans and Democrats who dislike both candidates so heartily that they seriously discuss (at this time of writing, in mid-October) their intention of abstaining. It is fascinating to hear evenings of political discussion in which the talkers cannot find anything to say for their party's candidate and are limited to giving reasons for not voting for the other man. "I don't like Kennedy, but you just can't vote for Nixon", is one side of the coin and "I can't stand that high school valedictorian, but I'm damned if I'll vote for Kennedy", is the other.

The scale can tip either way if one man or the other makes the major blunder which will bring these potential abstainers to the point of voting for the less objectionable candidate. It is a unique situation in American politics and it is making many people think hard about the processes by which these two men became candidates.



## Chess

by D. M. LeDain

WOODROW WILSON and Abraham Lincoln are two U.S. presidents known to have played chess. The following was played in 1898 when Wilson was on the staff of Princeton University, a few years before he headed it.

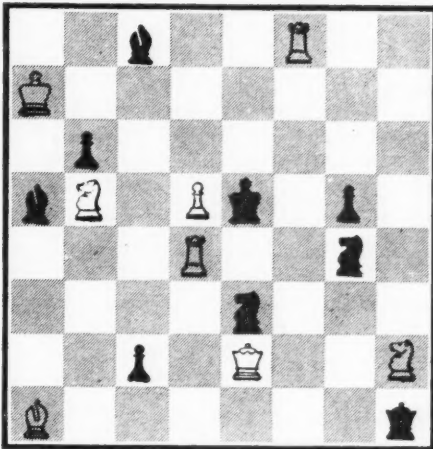
White: Woodrow Wilson, Black: S. Langelen.

1.Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2.P-Q4, B-KB4; 3.P-K3, Kt-KB3; 4.P-B4, P-K3; 5.Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 6.P-QR3, P-QR3; 7.P-QKt4, PxP; 8.BxP, P-QKt4; 9.B-K2, B-Q3; 10.Kt-KR4, B-Kt3; 11.B-B3, Q-Q2; 12.P-K4, P-K4; 13.P-Q5, Kt-Q5; 14.KtxB, KtxBch; 15.QxKt, BPxKt; 16.B-Kt2, Castles; 17.Castles?, KtxQP; 18.Q-KKt3, Kt-KB5; 19.QR-Q1, Q-K2; 20.R-Q2, P-QB3; 21.KR-Q1, QR-Q1; 22.P-KB3, B-B2; 23.Q-B2, Q-Kt4; 24.K-R1, RxR; 25.RxR, R-QKt1; 26.R-Q7, B-Kt3; 27.Q-Q2, B-K6!; 28.Q-QB2, Kt-R6!; 29.Kt-Q1, B-Kt3; 30.QxP, Kt-B5; 31.

Q-B2, P-KR3; 32.B-B1, Q-R5; 33.Q-Q2, R-QB1; 34.Kt-K3, BxKt; 35.QxB, R-B7; 36.B-Q2, R-Kt7; 37.P-Kt3, R-Kt8ch; 38.B-B1, Q-R6!; 39.Resigns.

**Solution of Problem No. 256** (Harley), Key, 1.R-KKt1.

**Problem No. 257**, by F. Gamage. White mates in two moves. (8 + 9)



## Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

BOB HAD JUST finished the job when his wife came out into the garden. "That's fine, dear," commented Ann, searching for the shadow on the old sun-dial he had erected. "But didn't you plan to have it exactly at the middle of the lawn?"

"Middle? Well, I think it is." Her husband laughed. "It's an odd shape, you know. I measured it up and the sides are eighteen feet, thirty-six feet, seventy-eight, and eighty-four feet."

Ann looked at her watch. "Anyway it is accurate," she said. "I guess that's what matters."

Bob nodded. "There it is and there it stays," he declared. "I set it up exactly the same distance from each corner of the lawn, and that's what I call the middle."

The lawn was certainly a very odd shape. What was its area? (139)

Answer on Page 60.

## Who'd Have Thought It?

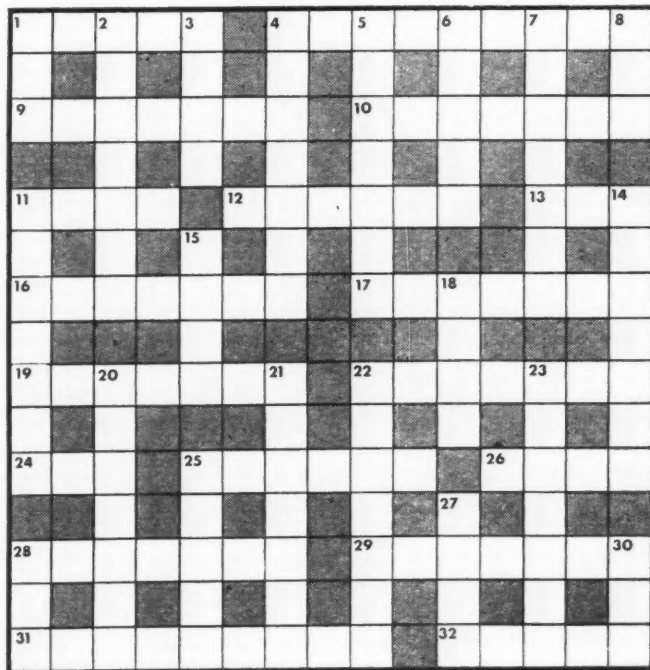
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

### ACROSS

- 1, 32, 1A, 18. Absence makes the heart grow fonder? On the contrary! (3,2,5,3,2,4)
- 4 See 15.
- 9 Appropriate naval policy? (7)
- 10 His reasoning is responsible for his post. (7)
- 11 The craft of Margot Fonteyn? (4)
- 12, 18. A grizzly memory? (4,2,4)
- 13 Soaring? Well, don't make a song about it. (3)
- 16 No saint would be seen in them! (7)
- 17 Casanova's weren't so hot? That's a matter of opinion! (7)
- 19 Any woman would if she found a 12 her bed. (7)
- 22 One who does is 25A, 2. (7)
- 24 What was William Tell without her? (3)
- 25, 2. Certainly not found at first in the appearance of Rodin's famous statue. (4,2,7)
- 26 See 2.
- 28 Beau, having no water in France, took rum and became slightly mellow. (7)
- 29 "To do all which may achieve and . . . a just and lasting peace" (Abraham Lincoln) (7)
- 31 Stores up valuables? (9)
- 3 See 1A.

### DOWN

- This spring issue? (3)
26. The person who thought less of others? (11)
- Suits what the suit does if suitable. (4)
- One who does, remembers 8. (7)
- At last strong liquor will give you something to speak on. (7)
- Did Sir William paint with brush or pen? (5)
- One must first make a trip to reach this port. (7)
- See 15.
- They say elephants never suffer from it. (7)
- Opposes a change in some of Sir Jos. Porter's relations. (7)
- 28, 8, 4A. Quite the reverse of 1A, 32, 1A, 18. (4,3,3,9)
- See 1A and 12.
- Concerning anagrammatical clues of an anti-social nature. (7)
- A wild horse goes to extremes with one who cares for horses. (7)
- Does their murder tower above all others in English history? (7)
- It's usually good, so to speak, at meetings late in the day. (7)
- Slump over. (5)
- There's no sound to those old movie comedy cops. (4)
- See 15.
- These dogs are no one's pets. (3)



### Solution to last puzzle

#### ACROSS

- 1 Ives
- 4 Catch
- 7 Hyde
- 9 Primer
- 10 Tendrils
- 11 Roll call
- 12 Breath
- 13 Statue
- 14 Bigamist
- 16 Raincoat
- 19 Sallow

#### DOWN

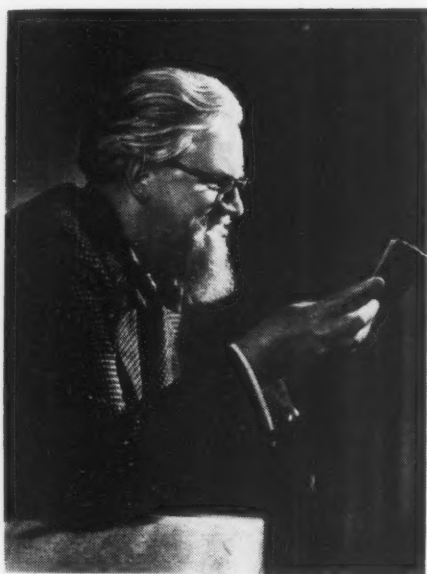
- 21 Nibble
- 23 Ironical
- 24 Coquette
- 25 Ideals
- 26 Eyes
- 27 Pesos
- 28 So-so
- 2 Vermont
- 3 Simpleton
- 4 Carcase

#### 5 Total

- abstainers
- 6 Handbag
- 7 Horse
- 8 Dilates
- 15 Milliners
- 17 Alimony
- 18 Overtop
- 19 Stogies
- 20 Oracles
- 22 Blues (506)

## Books

by Kildare Dobbs



Robertson Davies: Talking downstairs.

WHO IS THE COMMON READER, that gentle creature who makes the writer's audience, the publisher's customer? Whoever he is, he has not been heard from. That, more or less, is the burden of two new studies of popular literature: *The Denatured Novel* by Albert Van Nostrand and *A Voice from the Attic* by Robertson Davies.

Van Nostrand, a young academic who teaches literature at Brown University, is concerned only with the novel, in particular with the American novel. But this restriction of his field of enquiry doesn't reflect any corresponding narrowness in the author.

Far from it. He not only knows all about the historical and literary aspects of his subject. That we expect from a scholar; though we could not have expected him to write about them with such acuity. But what is more uncommon he also possesses a thorough understanding of the American publishing industry, of the sort that can only have been acquired from the "inside". It is this unusual set of qualifications that gives his book such authority.

Authority of this degree sits easy on its possessor, and Van Nostrand isn't afraid to give rein to his wit. I found myself nodding wisely as he piled sentence on sentence of apt eulogy for Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. "No one would disagree with these claims for *War and Peace*," he concludes guilelessly. And then wickedly adds: "But it happens they are borrowed from reviews of *Gone with the Wind* . . ." That sort of thing makes a reviewer nervous.

The popular novel, according to this writer, has become "denatured". It has lost the qualities that made it answer to

a human need, and not in response to any demand from the people who buy books. The publisher in the United States has lost touch with readers: he caters more and more to the big buyers of story materials—the paperbacks, the slicks, the movies. For these he has adulterated his product, influencing the novelist to thin out the conflicts and get on with the story.

Even when the publisher's product is pure, pressures within the trade itself tempt him to misrepresent it. Every good book is unique but this will not commend it to the marketers. On the contrary they want to be assured that it is *not* unique, so that they may hitch it to the wagon of previous successes.

It happens that the publicity boys have done a particularly blatant job of this kind with Mr. Van Nostrand's own book. "Advertising had its *Hidden Persuaders*", runs the blurb, "The automobile industry had its *The Insolent Chariots*. Radio and television had their *The Great Man*. Now all phases of the publishing industry come in for the same shrewd and deadly analysis . . ." This is an example of what the author lampoons as "the shotgun technique". I wonder whether he is laughing or crying. It must be disheartening for a man who makes his points so clearly to have them misunderstood or cynically disregarded.

It is not as if he were unaware of the difficulty of communication between scholar and book salesman. They do not always speak the same language. "I once heard a salesman," Van Nostrand recalls, "refer to a meretricious novel as 'a piece of pork'; an editor at another house called it 'sheer hamburger'. It is somehow symptomatic of the scholar's semantic problem that in Publishers' Row 'pork' and 'hamburger' are the same."

On the literary side he is no less clear and precise, supporting every general proposition with detailed illustration. If he writes e.g. of the success of the "home-and-Jesus formula", he shows by example what it is and why it succeeds. If he makes a distinction between "serious" and

"popular" art forms he gives its polarities lucid definition. And he can be just as genially blistering about bad writers as he is about bad publishers, *The Saturday Evening Post*, the lunatics who write the blurbs on paperbacks or the bedlam which is Hollywood.

Readers who have suffered through big, dismal war novels like *The Caine Mutiny*, *The Young Lions*, *Battle Cry* and the rest will be grateful to Van Nostrand for the way he cuts through the nonsense and shows what is wrong. Yet he can respond to the lively qualities in a popular writer who is otherwise a fraud: for example, he finds Erskine Caldwell's novels very funny.

Is he right when he says that publishers are banefully influenced by what used to be subsidiary markets? Does the buyer of reprint rights lean over the editor's shoulder and dictate his letters of acceptance or rejection? I can only go by my own experience. So far as New York and London editors are concerned the answer is often yes. Canadian publishers are not open to this temptation, for the good reason that they are too small to be noticed by the big buyers.

Robertson Davies' sprightly book is also, as I have said, a plea for the rights of the common reader. It is perhaps a comment on the state of the book trade in Canada that although the voice from Brown University might be said to compete with *A Voice from the Attic* they are both, by an accident of agency, published here by the same house.

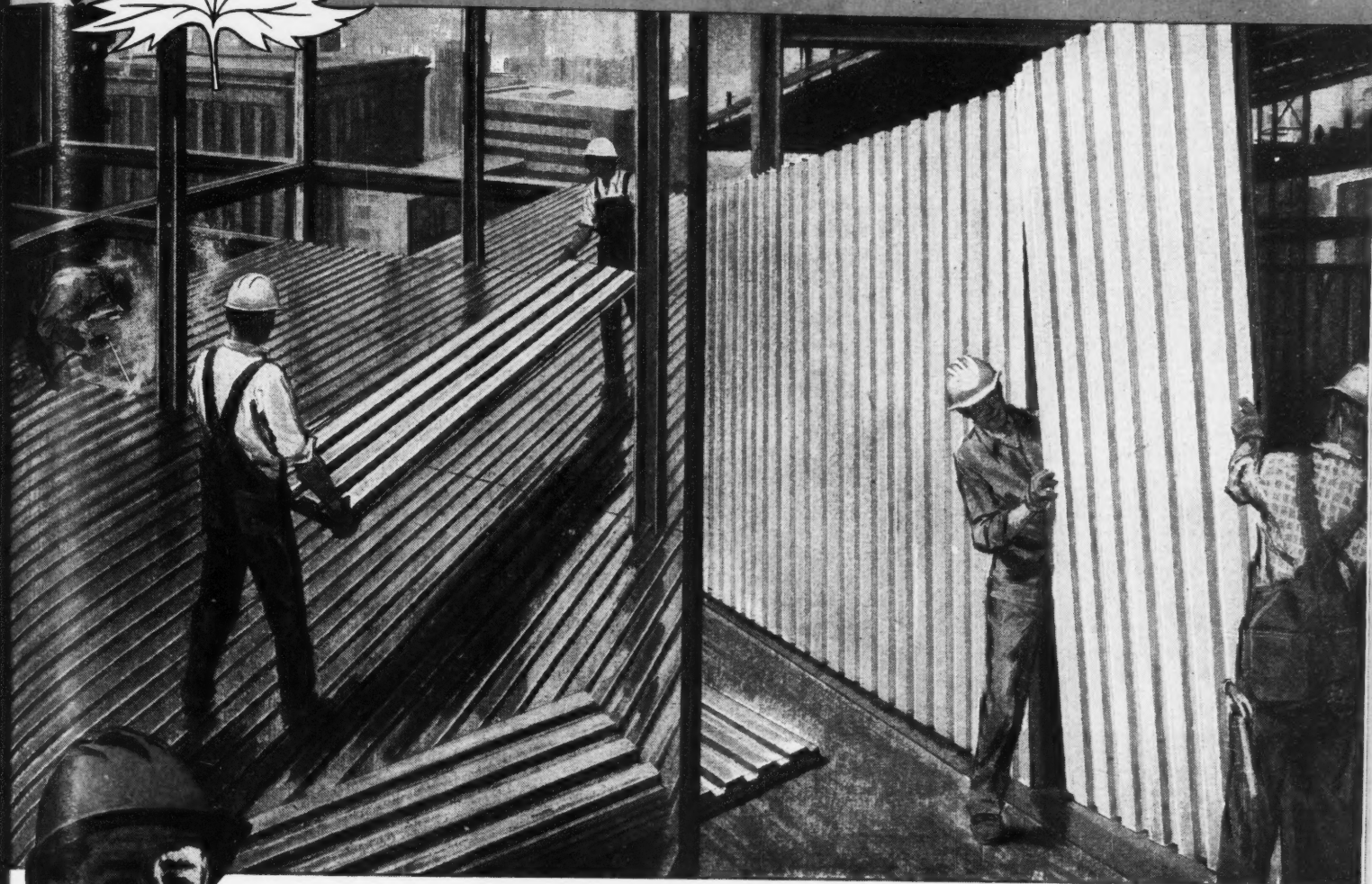
Davies, as they say, needs no introduction. It was his essays in this journal that persuaded Alfred Knopf, the distinguished American publisher, that he was the best book reviewer in North America. *A Voice from the Attic*, so I am told, was written at Knopf's invitation. The poet Patrick Anderson has called Canada "America's attic" — hence the title, which implies a Canadian addressing Americans.

I have read with delight Davies' novels, *Leaven of Malice* and *A Mixture of Frailties*, parts of them aloud to anyone who





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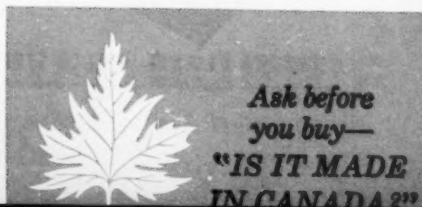
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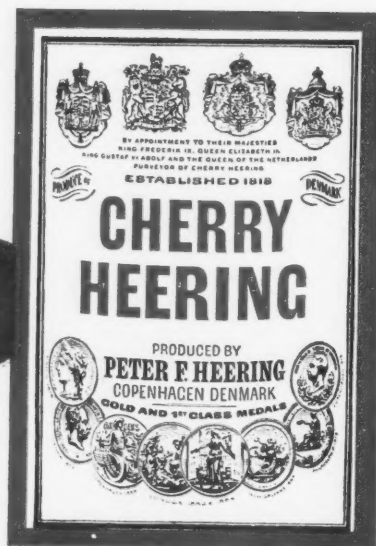
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would listen. The mind that informs them is a fascinating and curious one, combining sharp humor, a dandy's fastidiousness in matters of style, brisk impatience with every sort of claptrap, and a passion for putting people right about almost any subject under the sun.

The same mind is unquestionably in evidence in *A Voice from the Attic*. Yet, listening from *inside* the attic, I seem to be aware of a new note. The voice is talking to those people downstairs, and to do this it has to talk down. One realizes that the only way to keep the Americans in order is to treat them as a subject race. Yet I sometimes wonder whether that Canadian article of faith about our education being better than theirs isn't, after all, as illusory as any other article of faith: the evidence of things not seen.

These are impious thoughts and I do not urge them with much confidence. Davies explicitly says that he is talking to "the clerisy"—a collective noun for the hypothetical community of common readers—and he comes right out and concedes that as readers, some of them may well be his equals, or even his superiors. Not every writer would feel the need to make that point.

If there are disadvantages in speaking from an attic, there are also unexpected pleasures. Where else would you be likely to find a copy of Professor O. S. Fowler's *Science of Life*, an honest-to-god sex book published in 1870? That, at all events, is where I found mine. Davies is at his best rummaging out oddities of this kind and displaying them for us. Here are some forgotten Victorian novels, and over there is a set of Surtees bought for the charming illustrations and then read and cherished for its own lively sake.

Of Surtees Davies perceptively says: "He is that oddity, a thoroughly intelligent sportsman; like others of his rare kind, he is willing to forego the pleasures of excluding the nonsportsman, in order to tell him what sport is really like. The least horsey reader becomes vicariously horsey with Surtees . . ." And he follows up this judgment with several pages of admirably specific appreciation.

He is better at rendering his enthusiasms than his abhorrences. Perhaps from a kindly resolution to lash the vice but spare the name, he sometimes leaves us in doubt as to the identity of his victims.

"I feel," he says, "that what is wrong with scores of modern novels which show literary quality, but which are repellent and depressing to the spirit, is not that their writers have rejected a morality, but that they have one which is unexamined, trivial, and lopsided . . . Briefly, some of them write very well, but they write from base minds which have been unimproved by thought or instruction."

That should teach *someone* for laughing in church—but whom? And how do they



manage this trick of being uneducated and unthinking, and still writing well?

There is much of interest by the way in this talkative, bookish book, but before the end our attention faints. The effort of following this agile author through all his whims weighs on us, and at last it weighs on him too. He thinks of the yahoo hero of Kingsley Amis's *Lucky Jim*, allows his mind to rest on Arnold Toynbee, on contemporary art, on Jung; and wrestling with the apocalyptic depression they induce in him, ends his book on a rather despondent upbeat:

"It is for the clerisy to show themselves more alert, more courageous, and better prepared, so that when the first shafts of the dawn appear in our present night, they will know them for what they are."

A further note to the clerisy. *The Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk*, a fraudulent and pornographic book about nuns, is not so hard to come by in Canada as Davies suggests. A paperback edition, announcing itself as "complete and unabridged", is on sale openly in downtown Toronto in a gospel store. It is published in Canada by The Evangelical Mission, Stouffville, Ont. Price 75c.

**The Denatured Novel**, by Albert Van Nostrand—McClelland & Stewart—\$4.

**A Voice from the Attic**, by Robertson Davies—McClelland & Stewart—\$5.

## Dead Cock Robin

by John Gellner

LESLIE HORE-BELISHA was 43 when, in the summer of 1937, he became the British Secretary of State for War in Neville Chamberlain's government. He was a brilliant man, as his private papers, now edited by R. J. Minney, show. He had been president of the Oxford Union, a Member of Parliament almost immediately after leaving university, and the leading political writer for the Beaverbrook newspapers.

As soon as he took office, he set to with a will to sweep out the musty corners of the War Office. He pressed for the modernization of the army, for more armor and anti-aircraft defences. He made a valiant attempt to democratize a force which was still, in the main, led by a social class. And he could be quite ruthless when he encountered obstruction.

After half a year in office he fired the High Command. It was on that occasion that Malcolm MacDonald passed him a note during a Cabinet meeting: "Dear Stalin, have you shot any more generals this morning?". Hore-Belisha scribbled for reply: "To shoot any more would exhaust the depleted stock of ammunition".

In his search for younger men who

would see things his way, Hore-Belisha went far down the Army list. Of those whom he brought up, none jumped over the heads of more seniors than Lord Gort who went all the way from Major-General and Commandant of the Staff College to Chief of the Imperial General Staff. But Gort was not a happy choice. There were doubts about his appointment even then.

Said *The Times* in an editorial—it was written by Geoffrey Dawson, but it must be remembered that at that time the paper's military correspondent was B. H. Liddell Hart—"The question, which must always remain in such a case, is whether his proved courage and popularity . . . are reinforced by the intellectual grasp required in the great position which he is to fill". We know now that Lord Alanbrooke thought that Gort, as Commander-in-Chief, made a very fine fighting battalion C.O.

At any rate, neither Gort nor some of the others who came to the top at that time were thankful to Hore-Belisha. They were irritated by his flamboyance. They resented his interference in purely military things. The showdown came at the end of 1939 over a fundamental question of strategy. Gort and Ironside had assured the Prime Minister that there was "no reason whatever for anxiety about a German breakthrough". Hore-Belisha was less optimistic. He wrote to Chamberlain:

"My visits to France have convinced me that unless we utilize the time that is still available to us with far more vision and energy, the Germans will attack us on our weak spot somewhere in the gap between the Maginot Line and the sea". He asked for more field fortifications along the front line of the BEF. Gort and Ironside, drawing the logical conclusion from the operational plan (Plan "D") which envisaged an immediate advance to the river Dyle, could see no pressing reason for them.

Thereupon the generals demanded Hore-Belisha's head. Chamberlain, who during his tenure of office had often shown the unfortunate failing of picking the worse of two alternative choices, sided with them. On January 4, 1940, he asked Hore-Belisha to resign.

Four days later, there appeared in the *London Star* a cartoon which showed a robin with the unmistakable features of Leslie Hore-Belisha, dead on the steps of the War Office. The caption read: "Who killed Cock Robin?". We know it now. Four months before it met its Cannae on the battlefields of Belgium, the old military school gained its last triumph over a tiresome civilian interloper.

R. J. Minney's book tells the story of why and how it was done in a most dramatic fashion.

**The Private Papers of Hore-Belisha**, by R. J. Minney—Collins—\$6.



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Spencer Tracy as "Darrow" and Fredric March as "Bryan".

## Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

### Monkey-Trial Morality Play

THE PROBLEM of Evolution vs. Fundamentalism may seem a little irrelevant at a time when Mr. Khrushchov is rocking the United Nations, and the world is beginning to wonder where its next week is coming from. Actually, however, the old nineteenth century blockbuster provides a fine, stirring screen debate as it is worked out in *Inherit the Wind*, film-version of the stage success that centred about the Scopes trial.

John Scopes, it will be recalled, was the Tennessee school-teacher who was brought to court by his indignant townsmen for teaching the theory of Darwinism to his high-school students. The trial quickly shaped up as a national, then an international sensation; and since it concerned itself with man's everlasting right to investigate his universe and take the consequences, the theme is exactly as dramatic today as it was in the Twenties.

Producer Stanley Kramer has introduced some minor variations on the original material. The chief protagonists—John Scopes, Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan and H. L. Mencken—have been given fictitious names and the locale has been re-christened Hillsboro, possibly because Dayton, Tennessee, no longer cares to be reminded of the antipathies that distinguished it in the Twenties.

The changes here are peripheral however. The central drama is reproduced in all its fantastic detail—the evangelical oracles that accompanied the trial; the sound and fury in the court-room; the judicial ruling which barred the testimony

of expert geological witnesses; Darrow's sensational manoeuvre in putting William Jennings Bryan on the stand to testify that God completed creation on a Thursday at exactly twelve o'clock, 4004 A.D.

All this, of course is far away and long ago, and it must be admitted that the scriptural dialectics employed by both Defendant Darrow and Prosecutor Bryan would hardly interest the village athiest today. The real contest, however, was fought on a wider field; for with all its period rhetoric and carnival absurdity the Scopes trial was still a battle for men's minds, bitterly fought and, in the end, honorably won. The setting may have been preposterous but the theme has an indestructible dignity and *Inherit the Wind* does it justice. No one, at any rate, could be left in doubt about its significance for the present day.

Fredric March is cast as William Jennings Bryan and performs superbly. During his long film-career, Actor March has played almost every type of part the screen has to offer, but it is doubtful if he has ever been handed an assignment so stimulating to his actor's skill and intelligence as the role of the ineffable Bryan. He has been supplied here with an extra paunchiness and a bald wig with an apostolic fringe, but he hardly needs these embellishments from the make-up department.

From the moment he appears beaming delightedly at the plaudits of the good people of Tennessee, he's William Jennings Bryan to his finger-ends. The professional humanity, the genial smile that never quite spreads to the roving specu-



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lative eye, the humility and arrogance that are two sides of the same coin, the enlarged vision which is so clearly a vision of William Jennings Bryan carved on a peak of Mount Rushmore—all these are on hand, a living part of both the great man and of a good actor's mysterious self-identification with the great man's personality.

Watching the March performance, it is easy to understand why William Jennings Bryan was able to run three times for the Presidency of the United States, and also why the United States electorate, with its often remarkable instinct for knowing what is good for it, three times rejected the Bryan candidacy.

The Clarence Darrow role is played by Spencer Tracy. It is a good performance, though rather suggestive of the Old Man of the Sea, this time riding the flood of Bryan oratory and rather ruefully surviving it. Dick York is cast as Scopes, or Cates, and doesn't, commendably, attempt to turn the harassed school-teacher into a sort of minor-league Socrates. Gene Kelly, on hand as a sort of stand-in for the late H. L. Mencken, is kept busy with a line of wisecracks, most of which, I'm afraid, Mencken would have indignantly rejected.

By one of those funny coincidences *Ocean's Eleven* seems to have hit on the same plot and general construction as the English film, *League of Gentlemen*. In the Hollywood production, a group of ex-commandos decides to put its wartime techniques to peacetime use and loot half the casinos in Las Vegas.

The Hollywood film is a good deal more gaudy and extravagant than the English production but both suffer from the same handicap—a long complicated buildup of plotting and agenda, almost as exhausting as a board-meeting, before any action takes place. Frank Sinatra, Peter Lawford and Sammy Davis Jr. are among the desperadoes enlisted in this enterprise, which hardly seemed worth their combined efforts.



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# Records

by William Krehm

**Bela Bartok:** Concerto for Orchestra. Leonard Bernstein, New York Philharmonic. *ML 5471.*

In the world of music Bartok represents a monumental delving after ancestral roots. The decades he spent steeping himself in the folk-songs of Hungary and other lands is but one aspect of this: for his quest went beyond race and species. He was obsessed with the continuity of life from its highest to its lowest forms. The world of micro-organisms and of insects, and the work of resurrection they performed in the charnel-house, held for him an endless fascination.

In her book on Bartok's American years Agatha Fassett tells of his poking his cane into manure heaps to observe the busy scurrying of life within them; and of the abnormal keenness of his ear for insect sounds. And these ties with the insect world — which can be either a source of serenity or the stuff of nightmares — resound throughout much of Bartok's music.

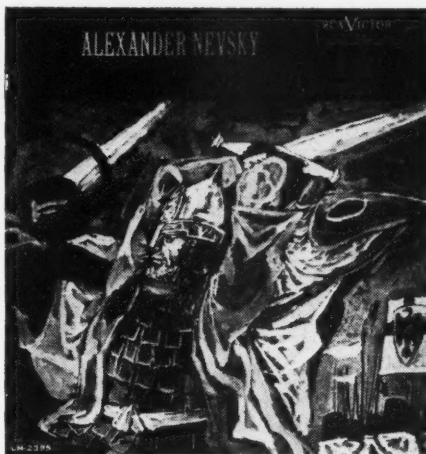
You hear them at the beginning of the Concerto for Orchestra — in the spectral tremolos of the strings, the wraith-like wisps of melody trailed at high register by the flutes that evoke the pullulating insect world. Only Villalobos, inspired by the teeming Brazilian jungle, brought anything remotely similar into the literature of music.

Bartok wrote the Concerto for Orchestra on his death-bed, and it is the best summary of his creation. The primitive anguish of the death song in the middle movement is punctuated with thuddings of tympani and brass that suggest mourners beating their heads against a wall.



Still the work closes on a note of exultation — in a mad onrush of rhythms that could only have been evolved by nomads on horseback. It stirs tribal memories of when the Hungarian hordes swept in from the steppes to carve themselves a homeland on the Danube. There could be no more crowning affirmation of life and living by the departing master.

Bernstein's performance is conscientious, but occasionally a rhythm seems counted out by the conductor rather than lodged in his tendons.



**Prokofiev:** Alexander Nevsky. Reiner and the Chicago Symphony with Rosalind Elias, Mezzo-Soprano. *RCA Victor LM-2395.*

Listening to Prokofiev's Nevsky score almost a quarter of a century after having seen the film, one is amazed by the vivid visual associations it evokes. From the first notes — the widely splayed doublings of flute and bass — the oppressive vastness of primitive Russia is upon you. And with a few masterly strokes the grotesque brutality of the Teutonic knights is there. The cardinal weakness of this recorded performance lies with the choruses.

In part that is because the English translation strips the work of the ancestral drama built into the Russian tongue; in part it is simply that no American chorus can adequately replace a Russian choir with its deep underpinning of basses. Even with this gap, it is a thrilling record. The ride of the attacking cavalry over the ice is worthy of a place in the gallery of great equine art alongside almost anything out of Ming China.

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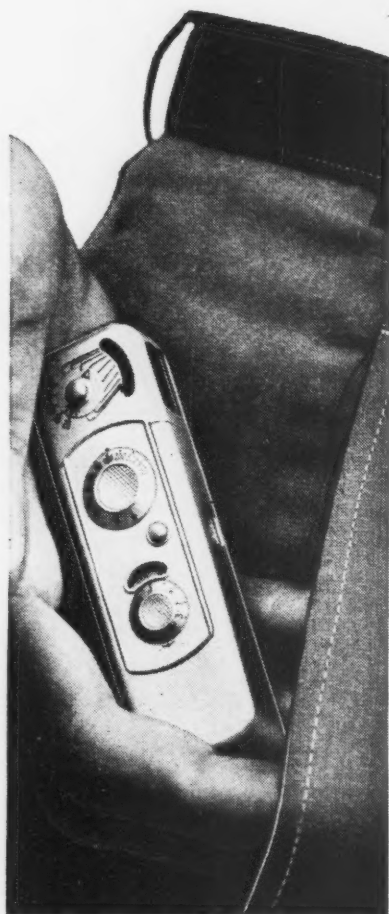
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**Bach:** Concerto in F Major ("Italian"). Partita No. 1 in B Flat Major. Partita No. 2 in C Minor. Glenn Gould. Columbia ML 5472.

Even among Gould recordings this one must be rated a standout. Even so highly trafficked a work as the Italian Concerto lights up unrecognizably at Gould's fingertips as though under some higher voltage. At almost every turn there are imaginative perceptions — for example his handlings of the *ostinato* figure underlying the slow movement. And the lesser voices lay aside their journeyman character and become sensitive solo artists. Listening to a good Gould performance has something of the fascination of watching quicksilver — there is about it a like combination of weight, glitter, and unpredictable mobility. All in all a record to peel the callouses from one's soul.

**Joan Sutherland:** Operatic Recital. Arias from *Lucia di Lammermoor* and *Linda de Chamounix* of Donizetti, and from *Ernani* and *I Vespri Siciliani* of Verdi. London 5515.

The vocal art of Joan Sutherland, the young Australian coloratura, has both the sparkling majesty of the Southern Cross and the leaping agilities of the kangaroo. As she sings them, Donizetti's arias are no longer complicated vocal routines but reveal their great musical purpose. If her lyric powers in lower ranges do not invariably match her feats higher up, that is not unusual among coloraturas.

**Puccini:** *Madama Butterfly* Highlights. Renata Tebaldi, Carlo Bergonzi, with Chorus and Orchestra of the Accademia di Santa Cecilia, Rome, under Tulio Serafin. London 5522.

There are moments when one is tempted to dismiss Puccini's *Butterfly* music as tinsel, but it is tinsel that has a maddening way of taking on the gleam of high-carat gold. Here Tebaldi and a top-notch cast give it everything they have. Tebaldi invests the title role with the regal grandeur of her voice and personality, and makes of it something very different from the tragic puppet of the original Belasco play.

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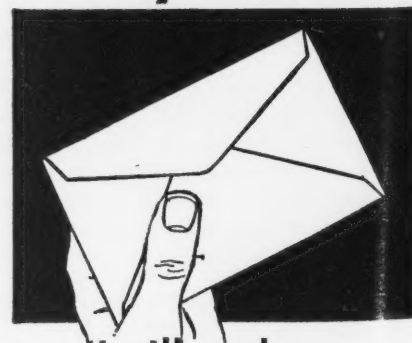
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## Art

by Lawrence Sabbath

### The Vincent Van Gogh Exhibition

VINCENT VAN GOGH died in 1890. Seventy years later, Canadians are getting their first opportunity to see the paintings and drawings of this great artist. Some people would regard this late viewing as par for the Canadian cultural course and some of them would be right for, in the last 12 years alone, this exhibition has been shown in some 70 other centres of the world, from Tokyo to the west coast of the United States—, in fact, everywhere but north of the 49th parallel.

If it's any consolation, it should be noted that not until 1935 was a group of van Goghs shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and not until 1949 did Americans see a comprehensive display at the Metropolitan Museum that was substantially the same in size as that now on view here. In addition there were twenty paintings that came from private collections which Dr. Turner, director of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, did not think necessary for this present show.

Well, the show is here. And the 70 year wait was worth it for the collection is magnificent in format, content and catalog. The Russian exhibition this spring, the great Dutch Masters show some years back, these were impressive and well received. Neither, however, engendered the intense public curiosity of this van Gogh exhibit which, after it leaves Montreal November 9, will move to the National Gallery of Canada on November 17, then to the Winnipeg Art Gallery December 29 and on February 10, 1961, to the Art Gallery of Toronto.

The exhibition is being loaned under the High Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, "in gratitude for Canada's gift of hospitality, safety and liberty to Queen Juliana during the Second World War."

To the artist's nephew, the owner of this tremendous collection, Vincent W. Van Gogh, a consulting engineer, the warmth of the public response has ceased to be a surprise. "I suppose part of the interest is due to the sensationalism associated with my uncle's name, but mainly it is due to the growing interest in art." His father Theo, who died six months after Vincent, left to his family some 800 paintings, 800 drawings and 800 letters of which 300 are illustrated. Approximately two-thirds of this total, done in the ten

years between 1880 and 1890 and most of them in the last three years of that decade, is owned by the Kröller-Müller Museum and by Mr. Van Gogh who keeps his share on permanent loan to the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

This means that only a handful of Vincent's other works are in public or private possession. Mr. van Gogh told me how some got away: Theo left many paintings and little money so canvases had to be sold from time to time—\$25 was the top price—to support the family.

If the use of the word "fabulous" is an accurate description of the display, it also serves to describe, in reverse, the personal life of this Dutchman who, in 1882, the year of his first oil paintings that were thick in impasto and morose brown in color, exclaimed, "There is in me harmony, calm and music." Eight years later, broken in mind and body at 37, his last words to Theo were, as usual, related to the hopeless suffering of a society that ignored him—"There will never be an end to human misery."

Since Vincent died by his own hand, penniless, neglected, having sold only one painting in his lifetime (for 400 francs), one may well question the reasons for his attraction and importance to the public today and to contemporary painters whose style is predominantly abstract, non-figurative. To the cognoscenti he is probably thought of as "beat", a late 19th century individual "on the road", to whom social protest, liberty of self and freedom



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# MAGAZINES MOVE MERCHANDISE



of expression was all he wanted.

A nonconformist, he took from the Post-Impressionists and the artists he met what was necessary for his development and emerged as the guiding spirit of Expressionism, as well as being the father of Fauvism with his bold and arbitrary use of color. He broke the ground that made the psychological content in painting possible in the modern sense, in the act of painting itself.

In these 79 paintings on view, we see Vincent the man. In the 61 drawings, we are made aware of the skilled craftsman. As we see them together, we get the picture of the creative artist. Vincent the artist came to grips with his medium. Vincent the man failed to do so with his personal life. Therein is the tragedy. Fortunately what remains to us is the artist, and as with Vermeer and Bosch, about whose lives practically nothing is known, what the world honors is their work.

Let this exhibition destroy, once and for all, the myth that a madman made these pictures. You have only to read a few of his lucid and perceptive letters, you need only to look at just one painting, "The Harvest", to realize that the complexity of form, the unerring logic of design and subtlety of color could not be other than the product of the disciplined artist. Further, you have only to remember that for the paintings he dashed off in supposedly demoniac fury, he often made 50 to 100 preliminary sketches and drawings.

Of course styles and tastes change and how Vincent will rate ten or 25 years from now must remain a question mark. His appeal cannot be said to be sensuous—there are only two nudes in the show—nor is the attraction intellectual, despite the brilliant organization of his material. What you react to is the startlingly direct statement, the truthful image, the passion of the utterance, the visual excitement of the vibrant brushstroke, the vitality of a strong decorative element, whether it be in flowers, landscape, boats or portrait.

Dominant over all is the personality of the artist, whether it be in the 1883 black chalk "Landscape with Bridge" that is as lovely and explicit as anything he did later, or in the majestic, forward thrust of the 1889 "Portrait of A Man", or in the sumptuous "Irises" of 1889. Certainly, in "Peach Tree in Bloom" done in 1888, Vincent provides the same answer that the American painter, John Marin, made in 1913 when I asked him how he caught the spirit of peach trees he was in the process of painting—"You've got to love that tree."

What distinguishes Vincent van Gogh and ranks him with the small company of artists that have withstood the passage of time, is this very love he had for his subject matter which gives to his inanimate landscapes the same intensity and expressiveness found in his portraits.

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By insisting upon proper wages and salaries, by insisting that new jobs be found for men replaced by machines and by insisting upon proper social security measures, Canada's union members are providing our economy with customers—Canadians with money to spend.

## UNITED STEELWORKERS

## Insurance

by William Sclater

### Survivor Annuity

*What type of annuity is there that I could purchase by regular instalments and which would pay me \$100 a month for life and continue to pay the same amount to my wife for the rest of her life if I predecease her? Is there a variable type of annuity available in Canada and are annuity payments deductible for tax purposes?—H.B., Toronto.*

A deferred contingent survivor annuity would meet the conditions you specify. It is on the lives of both husband and wife. The regular premium amounts you pay to purchase it are tax deductible. It is payable to the husband as long as he lives and on his death continues to be paid to the wife as long as she lives. Should one die before the payments commence it is adjusted to the basis of a single life annuity.

A variable annuity, the first of its type in Canada, is scheduled to begin payments in January. It is a retiring fund plan based on shares of Mutual Accumulating fund and was created jointly by a life insurance company and a mutual fund. It will pay off a fixed number of units, the value of which will be governed by the value of the common stocks in the mutual fund portfolio. These funds hope to provide an effective answer to the inflationary spiral which has been depreciating the value of our money for some years, thereby causing hardship to people dependent upon a fixed income from pension plans made many years previously.

### Safety Deposit Boxes

*What insurance policy will cover the contents of a safety deposit box and what are the rates? Can I get coverage for a substantial amount of cash and will I be reimbursed for it if it should be stolen or mysteriously disappear?—B.D., Toronto.*

Watch that mysterious disappearance angle. One thing you can't insure against is the possibility you might remove the cash yourself. You can insure a sum of money in a deposit box but it would have to be the subject of a special underwriting agreement which would only be granted on the basis of a careful appraisal of your character as an applicant for such coverage.

Cost of coverage on the normal con-

tents of a safety deposit box depends on the location. If your box is in the head office vault of one of the big banks the rate could be as low as 20 cents per \$1,000 for a burglary and robbery coverage, or 50 cents per \$1,000 for the broad all-risks form, which would include fire, mysterious disappearance and other perils. Only exclusions would be war risk and the possibility that you might rob yourself.

Where a security or safety deposit box is out in the suburbs in a poorly-protected location the rate per \$1,000 for the all-risk cover could be as high as \$4.30. In the average safety vault in a suburban area the rate would be about \$1.20 for all risks.

### Out of Touch

*What should I do if I'm involved in an accident in an area where my auto insurer does not have a branch office or agent and I am required to file proof of financial responsibility before I can get my car released?—L.G., Montreal.*

Wire or telephone your auto insurer head office. Give details of accident and local requirement and request the necessary action be taken.

### Stolen Luggage

*While I was travelling to New York recently by train my suitcase was stolen. The listed loss amounted to \$345 but the railway company would only reimburse me \$100 as this is the limit of their liability for such loss. I am well insured against theft and burglary at my home but I would like to know if there is an inexpensive policy that would protect my own and my family's baggage when we are travelling or touring anywhere.—D.C., Belleville.*

A limited all-risk floater policy on Personal Effects would cover you or perhaps the even more limited tourist baggage floater. One covers only personal effects customarily taken along by people travelling or touring. It does not cover loss from unattended autos except by forcible entry and the coverage is restricted to 10% of the amount of the policy with a maximum of \$250 for any one loss.



This can be broadened by removing that limitation for an extra premium.

The Tourist Baggage floater is a "named perils" form and applies only to property specifically described which belongs to or is used by the insured, his spouse, and their unmarried children residing permanently together while the property is away from their permanent residence. But before you see your agent and take out more insurance I would suggest you have a good look at your present policies covering you against theft and burglary at your home. You may find a clause there that covers you for 10% of the principal sum against loss of baggage while travelling or touring.

If, for instance, the principal sum is \$5,000 this coverage would amount to \$500, less perhaps a deductible of possibly 20%. You have already collected \$100 of your \$345 loss, leaving you \$245 still to collect. Your present policy may reimburse you for that.

### Traffic Safety Film

*Would you know if any of the big auto insurance companies have an up-to-date 16 mm film on traffic safety which would be suitable for an association meeting? We are interested in something that would be properly helpful to experienced drivers.—H.A., Calgary.*

The All-Canada Insurance Federation, P.O. Box 9, Station "H", Montreal, have a new and very good film titled "Stay Right—Stay Safe" that would be ideal for your purpose. It is a 35-minute 16 mm black and white film with sound with graphic portrayal of the six major areas of accidents and specific instructions on how to avoid such mishaps. The film is available free of charge, except for express, from Sovereign Film distributors in your city.

### Furniture in Transit

*What is the best way to protect a single shipment of household furniture and personal effects while in transit to another city?—R.P., Montreal.*

A trip transit floater policy would cover your shipment against any loss caused by specific perils such as fire, lightning, collision, rising waters, derailment, bridge collapse, stranding, sinking, burning, collision of carrying ship, including general average charges. This is not an all-risks cover and damage by leaking, scratching or breaking is not covered unless caused by one of the perils insured against. This floater can be endorsed to cover shipment by air express against breakage of fragile or delicate goods in case of fire, accidental or forced landing.

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Canada's first real money, in the form of bank notes, was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. Later, the bank provided copper coinage. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



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## Gold & Dross

### Weston and Loblaw's

*Would you be good enough to discuss the chances of Weston "A" warrants and Loblaw warrants recovering to their former values of \$20 and \$13 respectively? Also the pros and cons of investing in British American Assurance? — H.A., Thornhill.*

Loblaw shares, from which the warrants price takes its cue, have improved somewhat as a result of the company reporting increased sales and earnings during its latest fiscal year. The boost was associated with its promotion of trading stamps, the future of which is dependent on determination of their legal status. Since Weston's is heavily in the Loblaw picture, its warrant price is partially subject to Loblaw's position and outlook.

In British American Assurance you have mentioned a highly interesting situation on the over-the-counter market. Like many unlisted (other than mining promotions) its price is highly stable, reflecting a market which is the result of buying and selling by investors and is relatively free of fluctuations caused by boardroom tips and the gullibility of customers' men.

The general insurance business, in which the company is engaged, is a good one and expands with property values. British American had one or two bad years but earnings jumped to \$9.50 a share in 1959. Equity is \$135 a share, largely in investments. Selling around \$103, the stock pays \$1.05 quarterly, yields more than 4%, and can be recommended for income and appreciation.

### Western Copper

*What is your opinion of the debentures of Western Copper Mills? Does the company appear to have a good chance of eventual recovery? What about present status and future of this industry in regard to capacity and product demand?—G.H., London.*

Some gambling attractions are conceded in Western Copper debentures, selling recently around 42 on the over-the-counter market. The project got rolling just as the bloom commenced to leave the boom and in consequence sales have been disappointing. The company based part

of its expectations on the U.S. market contiguous to the Canadian west.

Western is not alone in industry in capacity exceeding demand but this condition could correct itself on the next upturn of the economic wheel. The company is based on copper products, the outlook for which is good notwithstanding inroads of competitive materials into traditional markets. Copper has lost out to aluminum in some applications for which aluminum was not necessarily a better material. It lost out because the aluminum people were sales promotion-minded.

Signs are not wanting that the copper-making and copper-fabricating industries are becoming better attuned to the need of aggressive promotion of metals and alloys, which remain pre-eminent for many applications. Canada is a major producer of copper and fabricating industries based on the red metal should make a telling contribution to the economy.

### Steep Rock, etc.

*My primary interest is capital gain over a three to 10-year period and while I do alright in industrials, I invariably pick losers in mining. One of these is Steep Rock Iron Mines, which I have held 3 1/2 years. Their reports are always optimistic with prosperity just around the corner but I am beginning to despair of the corner ever being turned. I am therefore considering switching to something like Geco Mines or possibly Cassiar Asbestos. —D.H., Torbay, Nfld.*

Anyone who's stayed with Steep Rock for the downhill ski run might well consider hanging on in the hope of a tow rope materializing for the uphill climb. Steep Rock has not been unsuccessful in reaching its objectives but has run into higher-than-expected costs for its underground development, additionally faces capital requirements for other projects. The ore is, however, there, and any substantial recovery in U.S. steel operating rates should reflect in the price of Steep Rock shares.

Advances in Cassiar (asbestos) and Geco (copper) are likewise dependent on prices of the minerals they produce, but the outlook for this is not bright.



especially in view of the current over-production of most commodities in the free world. This comment is especially applicable to copper.

Your experience in industrials in comparison with mining stocks suggests you are very lucky or else have not studied the mines with the same intelligence as the industrials. Broadly speaking, the mining companies provide more information to shareholders than the industrial companies, so your adverse experience with the mines cannot be attributed to buying a pig in a poke.

What seems to have happened in Steep Rock is that the mining market, which is the most volatile section of the economy, bid up the stock without considering the possibility of normal eventualities. But the unexpected can happen in mining, as attested by Kerr Addison's disappointment at depth, and this possibility should be considered before going overboard on a stock.

## Sturgeon River

*What are the prospects of Sturgeon River Mines in New Brunswick? I note it had a considerable run last summer when nearly everything else declined.—M.V., Ladner, B.C.*

Sturgeon River's run apparently reflected favorable results of investigation of a silver property in the U.S. with a view to a deal on it. Completion has not been reported at this writing.

The company's New Brunswick property is held for lead-zinc-silver prospects. It may have some promise in view of the early association of company principals with the Bathurst, NB, mining area but being lead-zinc, its future is obscure pending some improvement in market for these metals.

Sturgeon River also holds ground in Newfoundland, for which further work is planned, and in Ontario, where its original gold property in the Sturgeon River area is retained. Revival is, however, improbable under prevailing gold prices.

## Sigma Mines

*Since retiring from business I am counting on the income from my investments to supplement my pension. What is your opinion about holding shares in Sigma Mines for this purpose?—T.M., Dundas, Ont.*

While Sigma is a good property, we are not too enthusiastic about gold shares being held in the income portfolio of an investor in your indicated age bracket. The gold industry is being ground between the lower millstone of a fixed price for its product and the upper mill-

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



*Dividend No. 293  
and Bonus*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty-five cents per share** for the current quarter, and a **bonus of twenty-five cents per share** for the year ending November 30, 1960 upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1960; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of October, 1960, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. McLAUGHLIN,  
General Manager.

Montreal, October 18, 1960.

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stone of high costs, and will be so squeezed until the price of the yellow metal advances. This may not be for some time. When it happens, Sigma could catch fire.

These comments do not preclude the possibility of Sigma having favorable developments on its own account.

## Geco Outlook

Would you advise me to retain Geco, which is paying an interim dividend?—A.E., Brighton, Ont.

Geco is a producer of copper concentrates and, while long-term price prospects for copper are not adverse, the shorter term outlook is more uncertain.

Copper production has been outrunning demand by about 10% but the price held up because of possible interruptions to production in the Congo and Chile. One could look for the price to settle around 29 or 30 cents, and in this event Geco's income would be reduced. This is, however, not to be regarded as the conclusive factor since a mine upon which ore disclosures have already been substantial always threatens to report new ore findings.

One decision you have to make is with respect to the possibility of the Geco market price being unrepresentative because of the concentration of the share holding in the Mining Corp.-Noranda group. Geco's value to this group is not entirely dependent on its earning power since its concentrate shipments help to sustain the Noranda metal-making operation.

## Calgary Power

Would it be wise for me to sell my Calgary Power 4½% preferred bonds bought at 100 cents on the dollar, but now only \$84.50 bid?—A.H., Edmonton.

Since there is no such animal as a preferred bond, you must hold bonds and/or preferred stock, there being 4½% issues in both categories. The price you mention has not been checked by us but does not seem to be unreasonable for either, in view of existing interest rates. Your course will depend on your investment requirements. Retention of either issue can be recommended for any one seeking a well-secured income. The company is a growth situation.

## Canadian Chemical

What are the growth possibilities of Canadian Chemical Co. shares?—A.F., Vancouver.

Canadian Chemical is a business man's speculation or calculated-risk situation. Earnings have mounted this year with a



net of 37 cents a share being rung up for the six months ended June 30 against 66 cents for all of 1959. Since the company exports two thirds of its product it would benefit from a decline in the premium on the Canadian dollar. Additional leverage exists by reason of \$40.8 million (more than 50%) of total capitalization being in the form of debt securities.

## Place Gas

*Will you kindly advise if you feel there is any chance for improvement in the near term for Place Gas and Oil? How about the long term? Do you think their holdings in British Columbia will affect the price of the stock substantially?—F.J., St. Catharines.*

Near-term and long-term prospects can be discussed in blue chips like Bell Telephone or International Nickel but not in small resource prospects like Place Gas and Oil, the operating and market future of which is dependent on what the drills find. The company has a stakeout in the Lake Erie area from which early income could be enjoyed while the BC ground is apparently being held in the hope of an increase in value as a result of activities on other properties in the area.

## In Brief

*What happened to Apex Cons. Resources?—D.A., London.*

Reshuffled as Abacus Mines, basis one new for six old. Abacus has properties in Canada and the U.S. but apparently has not reported any recent news.

*Kindly advise if any work is being done at Fundy Bay and what the prospects are.—D.S., Victoria.*

Fundy Bay has not at the time of writing reported a start on work planned on its tin ground in New Brunswick. Prospects are obscure.

*Is Jaylac Mines worth putting money into?—V.L., Grand Forks, B.C.*

Any project at the stage of Jaylac is a speculation.

*What did Raynor Mining boost its capital? C.B. Toronto.*

To finance purchase of nickel-copper property in Sudbury area.

*What's the status of Fatima Mining?—B.L., Halifax.*

Suspended underground work in favor of surface survey.



## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a Bonus of Thirty Cents (.30¢) per share has been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1960, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after the 1st day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st October, 1960.

By order of the Board.  
H. W. THOMSON,  
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th October, 1960.

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## Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of seventeen and one-half cents (17½¢) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of Simpsons, Limited has been declared payable December 15, 1960 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1960.

By order of the Board.  
K. W. Kernaghan,  
Secretary  
Toronto, October 21, 1960

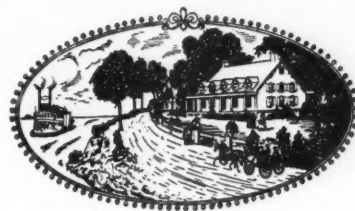


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R. R. Merifield  
Secretary

Montreal, October 24, 1960

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## Point of View

# Let's Have Conservative Conservatism

by Raymond Hull

IT WOULD BE rather hard to explain to a foreigner the difference between Canada's political parties. Liberals, Progressive-Conservatives, CCF and Social Credit all seem committed to welfare-statism. All parties have embraced the radical doctrines that sprang to prominence with the French Revolution, burgeoned through the 19th century, and came to full development in the first half of the 20th. There is no effective conservative party in Canada.

All parties seem to believe in the perfectibility of man and, while they admit that man is imperfect now, they affirm that by suitable education and legislation he can be indefinitely improved. They overlook the sad truth that education merely turns an ignorant fool into an educated fool, and that legislation merely turns sinners into criminals.

The policies of all parties tend towards economic levelling. Clever, enterprising and energetic citizens are discouraged by red tape and taxation. On the other hand, we find laws which pamper the debtor and penalize the creditor, inflationary financing which systematically repudiates the national debt, and reckless payment of unemployment insurance to people not entitled to it. All such policies foster the belief that it is more dignified to owe than to own, more profitable to squander than to invest, and more blessed to receive than to give.

No existing party seems to see danger in the trend towards secrecy in the administration of justice. No longer can the aggrieved citizen be sure of his day in court. To mention only a few instances, disputes concerning labor relations, workmen's compensation, immigration, crop marketing and property confiscation may be settled by government officials. These officials serve at once as prosecutors, judges and jurors; they reach their verdicts by the study of documents that the defendant never reads and on the evidence of witnesses whom he never confronts. Legislation often bars any appeal from such decisions to the public law-courts.

All parties seem to endorse an objectionable form of legislation that might be called "flat legislation". It is never intended to be uniformly enforced, but is to

be occasionally used, at the discretion of some official, to annoy certain individuals. Smoke control regulations, Lords' Day Observance Acts, and Federal gambling control laws show this tendency at all three levels of government. Such laws violate the elementary principle that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, the principle that John Doe and Richard Doe are equal before the law.

The faith in human perfectibility, the tendency towards levelling, the undermining of justice and the perversion of the legislative function of government, all these are new-fangled corruptions of time-tested principles. This decay of principle is attested by the fact that in its present domestic emergencies and in its foreign relations, the government of Canada (and in this it is not worse than most other governments) does not know what to do next. None of the opposition parties has any very helpful advice to offer.

There is no course of action that is obviously expedient, and the principles that might have given guidance in such a dilemma have been abandoned. This is the case of the navigator who has thrown the compass overboard in clear weather and now finds that he needs it to guide him in a fog.

Guidance can come only from a reaffirmation of principles that kept civilization in being for several thousand years, conservative principles, whose present neglect threatens to destroy civilization. These principles are not being expounded by any existing party in Canada, but there are signs that the time is ripe for their revival.

The public is tiring of equalitarian democracy; millions of people do not bother to vote. There is a resurgence of the intellectuals; equalitarian education, banal public entertainment and trashy literature are under fire. The ever-increasing number of pensioners forms an important body of conservative opinion, a class in possession of property—pension rights—which will be filched away by a continuance of inflationary rob-Peter-to-pay-Paul policies.

Large numbers of immigrants, already

or soon to be enfranchised, have come to Canada to get away from welfare-state equalitarianism. The growing strength of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, with its emphasis on morality, tradition and authority, is another influence towards the restoration of true conservatism.

So I foresee the early emergence of a Conservative Conservative Party. It will not appear under this name, of course. It may come into being by a revolution within an existing party; it may come as a newly-formed party; but somehow it must come, for there is a vacuum on the Right that will be filled.

This party, under whatever name it goes, will not preach an impossible equality of property, power and responsibility; it will affirm equality in the sight of God, and it will afford equality before the law. It will reverse the present trend towards collectivism. It will work towards a richly varied, rather than towards a squalidly uniform society. Far from allowing any further extension of the franchise, it will restrict it, giving a voice in public affairs only to those who are able to look after their private affairs in a reasonable and legal manner.

It will restore respect for law by repealing unenforceable laws, by restoring the concept of punishment for crime, and by making justice speedy, public, certain and uniform. It will abandon the policy of needless legislative control over the private opinions and actions of men, and will free itself from the delusion that the Kingdom of Heaven can be inaugurated by legislation.

This program will not yet appeal to a majority, but obtaining a majority of votes or seats is not everything. The Prophets and Messiahs began in a small way. Many a reform has been brought about by the influence of a determined minority.

The Conservative Conservatives need not worry yet about winning mass support; a party can serve itself and its country better by maintaining its principles in opposition than by betraying them in office. From a small, principled, sincere beginning, there could grow a movement that would be the salvation of Canada and an example to the rest of the world.

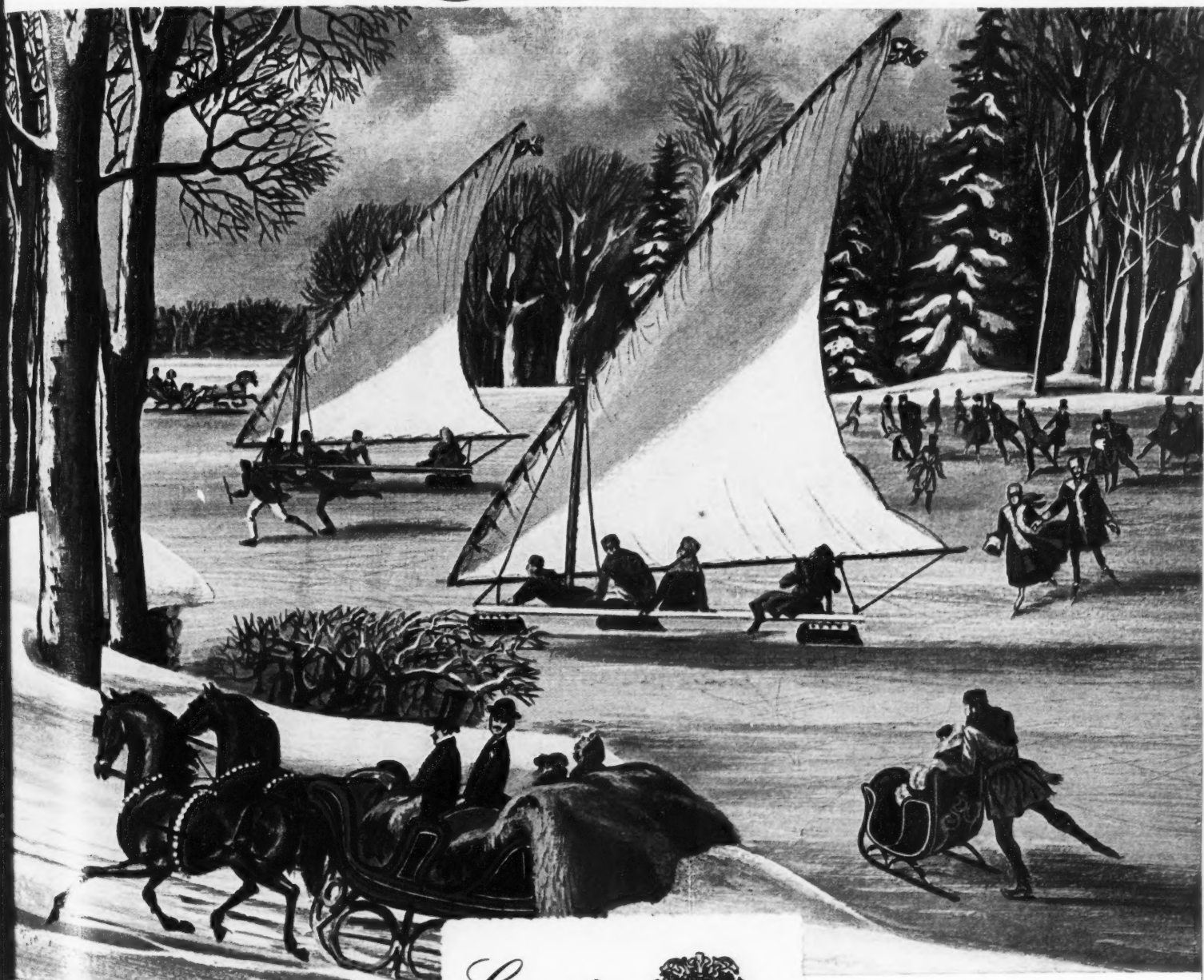
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